Cambria Freeman.

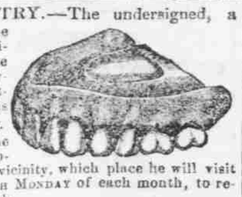
H. A. M'PIKE, Editor and Publisher.

HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE.

Terms, $2 per year in advance.

VOLUME 3. EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1869. NUMBER 20.

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned, a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, which place he will visit on the FOURTH MONDAY of each month, to remain one week.



Aug 13. SAM'L BELFORD, D. D. S.

DR. H. B. MILLER,

Altoona, Pa.,

Operative and Mechanical DENTIST.

Office removed to Virginia street, opposite the Lutheran church. Persons from Cambria county or elsewhere who get work done by me to the amount of Ten Dollars and upwards, will have the railroad fare deducted from their bills. ALL WORK WARRANTED. [Jan. 21, 1869.-tf.

DR D. W. ZIEGLER, Surgeon Dentist, will visit Ebensburg professionally on the SECOND MONDAY of each month, and remain one week, during which time he may be found at the Mountain House.

☞ Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrate Oxide, or Laughing Gas.

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., tenders his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Carrolltown and vicinity. Office in rear of building occupied by J. Buck & Co. as a store. Night calls can be made at his residence, one door south of A. Haug's tin and hardware store. [May 9, 1867.

R. DEVEREAUX, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, *Summit, Pa.*—Office east end of Mansion House, on Rail Road street. Night calls may be made at the office. [my23.tf.]

R. J. LLOYD, successor to R. S. BUNN, Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.* Store on Main street, opposite the "Mansion House," Ebensburg, Pa. October 17, 1867.-6m.*

LLOYD & CO., Bankers, EBENSBURG, PA. Gold, Silver, Government Loans, and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made in all accessible points in the United States, and a general Banking business transacted.

W. M. LLOYD & CO., BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA. Drafts on the principal cities and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made.—Moneys received on deposit, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates. an31.

FRANK W. HAY, WHOLESALE and RETAIL Manufacturer, of TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE, *Canal street*, below Clinton, *Johnstown, Pa.* A large stock constantly on hand.

A. SHOEMAKER..... GEO. W. OATMAN.

SHOEMAKER & OATMAN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Offices on High street, immediately east of Huntley's hardware store. [ap.8,'69.

D. M'LAUGHLIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in the Exchange building, on the Corner of Clinton and Locust streets—up stairs. Will attend to all business connected with his profession. Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

R. L. JOHNSTON, J. R. SCANLAN. JOHNSTON & SCANLAN, Attorneys at Law, Ebensburg, Cambria co., Pa. Office opposite the Court House. Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

JOHN P. LINTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in building on corner of Main and Franklin street, opposite Mansion House, second floor. Entrance on Franklin street. Johnstown, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

WILLIAM KITTELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row, Centre street. Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

C. L. PERSHING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.* Office on Franklin street, up-stairs, over John Benton's Hardware Store. Jan. 31, 1867.

WM. H. SECHLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in rooms recently occupied by Geo. M. Reade, Esq., in Colonade Row, Centre street. [aug.27.

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in new building recently erected on Centre street, two doors from High street. [aug.27.

JAMES C. EASLY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa.* Collections and all legal business promptly attended to. Jan 31, 1867.

J. KOPELIN, - - - - T. W. DICK, Johnstown. Ebensburg.

KOPELIN & DICK, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Wm. Kittell, Esq., Colonade Row. [oct.22.-tf.

F. P. TIERNEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row. Jan. 5, 1867-tf.

JOSEPH M'DONALD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office on Centre street, opposite Linton's Hotel. [Jan. 31, 1867-tf.

JOHN FENLON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg Pa.*—Office on High street, adjoining his residence. Jan 31, 1867.-tf.

J. S. STRAYER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Johnstown, Pa. Office on the corner of Market street and Locust alley, Second Ward. dec.12.-1y

H. KINKEAD, *Justice of the Peace and Claim Agent.*—Office removed to the office formerly occupied by M. Hasson, Esq., dec'd, on High St., Ebensburg. jl3.

ALTOONA NOT YET IN RUINS!

WOLFF'S MAMMOTH

CLOTHING BAZAAR!!

STILL RIGHT SIDE UP!

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING!

IN IMMENSE PROFUSION!

ALL WANTS SUPPLIED!
ALL TASTES SUITED!
ALL BUYERS PLEASED!

SUITS FOR OLD PEOPLE!
SUITS FOR MIDDLE AGED!
SUITS FOR YOUNG AMERICA!

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

TO FIT EVERY MAN AND BOY!

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

OF ALL STYLES AND SIZES.

Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

STOCK THE LARGEST!
GOODS THE VERY BEST!
STYLES THE NEATEST!
PRICES THE LOWEST!

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER of any goods or style desired.

{CALL AND SEE!} {CALL AND SEE!}

{CAN SUIT YOU IN GOODS & PRICES.}

STORE ON ANNIE STREET, one door north of the Post Office. Don't mistake the place and there will be no mistake about you getting good bargains.

GODFREY WOLFF.

Altoona, April 28, 1869.-tf.

THE GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD IS FINISHED!

First Mortgage Bonds OF THE UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROADS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

Bankers and Dealers in Governments,

No. 40 S. Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

WOOD, MORRELL & CO., WASHINGTON STREET, Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown, Pa., *Wholesale and Retail Dealers in*

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS,

Together with all manner of Western Produce, such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, &c., &c.

☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.

Johnstown, April 28, 1869.-1y.

LAWSON & BAKER, FRANKLIN STREET, In the Old POST OFFICE BUILDING, Johnstown, Pa.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND DEALERS IN WESTERN PRODUCE!

LAWSON & BAKER keep constantly on hand a large supply SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, TEAS, COFFEES, FLOUR, BACON, POTATOES, DRIED and GREEN FRUITS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c., &c.

Orders solicited from retail dealers, and satisfaction in goods and prices guaranteed.

Johnstown, April 28, 1869.

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE —AT— BUCK'S MILLS, Alleghany Township.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends and the public in general that he has just opened at Buck's Mills a large and superb stock of seasonable merchandise, consisting of all kinds of DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES, FURNITURE, HARDWARE, and all other articles usually kept in a country store.

☞ Having paid cash for my goods I am determined to dispose of them either for cash, lumber or country produce at as low prices as like goods can be bought from any dealer in the county. A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited. WM. J. BUCK.

Buck's Mills, April 22, 1869.-tf.

The Poet's Department.

A MOTHER'S THOUGHTS.

BY MRS. FRANCES D. GAGE.

Silent and lone, silent and lone,
Where, tell me where, are my little ones gone,
That used to be playing about my knee,
With their noisy mirth and boisterous glee?
Who littered the carpets and misplaced the chairs,
And scattered their playthings all unawares;
Who called for their suppers with eager shout,
And while they were getting, ran in and out;
Who kept all the apples and nuts from spoiling,
And never saved jackets or pants from soiling;
Had ever a want and ever a will,
That added a care to my heart until
I sometimes sighed for the time to come
When they'd all be big and go out from home.

Silent and lone, silent and lone,
Where, tell me where, are my little ones gone?
There's no little faces to wash to night,
No little troubles for mother to right,
No little blue eyes to be sung to sleep,
No little playthings to be put up to keep,
No little garments to be hung on the rack,
No little tales to tell, no nuts to crack,
No little trundle-bed full of rolick,
Calling for mamma to settle the frolic,
No little soft lips to press me with kisses—
(Oh! such a sad, lonely evening as this is!)
No little voices to shout with delight:
"Good night, dear mamma, good night, good night!
Silent the house is—no little ones here
To startle a smile or chase back a tear.

Silent and lone, silent and lone,
Where, tell me where, are my little ones gone?
It seemeth but yesterday since they were young,
Now they're all scattered the world's paths among,
Out where the great rolling trade-stream is flowing,
Out where new firesides with love-lights are glowing;
Out where the graves of their life-hopes are sleeping,
Not to be comforted—weeping, still weeping;
Out where the high hills of science are blending,
Up 'mid the cloud rifts, up, up, still ascending;
Seeking the sunshine that rests on the mountain,
Drinking and thirsting still, still at the fountain;
Out in life's thoroughfares all of them moiling;
Out in the wide, wide world, striving and toiling,
Little ones, loving ones, playful ones, all,
That went when I bade, and came at my call,
Have ye deserted me? Will ye not come
Back to your mother's arms—back to the home?

Silent and lone, silent and lone,
Where, tell me where, are my little ones gone?
Useless my cry is. Why do I complain?
They'll be my little ones never again!
Can the great oaks to the acorns return?
The broad rolling stream flow back to the byrne?
The mother call childhood again to her knee
That in manhood went forth, the strong and the free?
Nay! nay! no true mother would wish for them back;
Her work nobly done, their firm tread on life's track
Will come like an organ-note lofty and clear,
To lift up her soul and her spirit to cheer,
And though her tears fall when she's silent and lone,
She'll know it is best they are scattered and gone.
Silent and lone! silent and lone!
Thy will, O Father! not my will be done!

Tales, Sketches, Anecdotes, &c.

THE CATHARMONICON.

An Original Concert—Western Music Forty Years Ago.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says: While the St. Louis Philharmonic and other similar societies are doing much to improve musical taste and skill, it may be well to collect and preserve records of efforts in the same line by the past generations, to show the struggle of musical genius in the earlier days of the West, and to prove that long before the Dutch, with their brass bands, conquered the country, there were untutored Americans who were filled with musical aspiration, and who only lacked the opportunity to astonish the world with their achievements. We will, therefore, try to rescue from oblivion the history of one of the most original attempts ever made in the musical line—one that produced a remarkable sensation from Pittsburg to New Orleans, at least in steamboat circles.

Among the citizens of Cincinnati, some forty years ago, there was one named Curtis—we forget his initials—a gilder by trade, and a genius in his way, but that way ran in the line of mirthfulness rather than money-making. Of course, he was poor. Did the reader ever see a merry rich man? But he was none the less popular among his special friends, the steamboatmen, who never employed any other to gild their picture-frames or "horns," which the fastest boat was always allowed to carry on her pilot-house.

Our hero was not at all contented with his poverty, and many and original were the plans he formed to mend his fortune. He was an observing man, too, and, had not failed to notice how often fortunes were made out of things apparently trifling. He noticed particularly how easy money was acquired by musicians, singers, concerts and all that sort of thing, and he believed he could get up something of the kind that would please the public and pay well, though in truth he knew no more than a mule about flats and sharps, minims and quavers. He had a big crotchet in his head, and determined to work it out.

Living near "Western Row," where cats abounded, Curtis did not lack opportunities to study the musical capacity of the feline race. They had kept him awake many a warm moonlight night when he preferred sleep to their infernal serenades. So he determined to get up a grand Philharmonic concert, in which cats should take a prominent part, and if he failed to make either music or money, he would at least have the satisfaction of having some fun out of it.

Taking a few cats to experiment on he tried various modes of bringing out the notes they were addicted to, or excelled in. He pinched their ears, twisted their legs, stuck pins in their—their rotundities, and used other pleasant devices to develope the music. But he found no way so certain of bringing out the sound as the application of the back of a case knife across the tail. This never failed to elicit the note if there was any talent at all in the animal—the modulations, piano and forte, being easily obtained by making the blow light or heavy.

This remarkable discovery Curtis believed might be so managed as to make him a fortune equal to Nick Longworth's or any other man's. So up he goes next morning, after he had matured his plan, to Columbia market, and inquired of every man, woman and boy he met if they had any cats at home to spare. Of course they had lots of them, and before long he had more brought to him than he supposed could be found in Hamilten county. He had employed an Englishman named Johnson, a drinking fellow, but musical withal, and who could build organs, to make one to serve as an accompaniment to the cat voices. Johnson informed him that one of six octaves would do, at least for the experiment. Curtis reckoned up the octaves and found that four dozen cats would fill the bill. But he ordered two dozen more, for fear that some might have defective voices, or prove obstinate or capricious, like the operatic tribe generally. Six dozen then were ordered, and accommodations prepared for them in sundry boxes, barrels, kegs, etc., in the back yard. But, bless your soul! six dozen were nowhere. All the boys in all the counties around, in Kentucky as well as Ohio, heard of the unprecedented demand for the animals, and every market day lots of them might be seen with baskets and bags wending their way to Western Row, to get the "quarter" or "half dollar," the price Curtis established for kits and cats, as per size. In a month or less his six dozen was made up, comprising every age, size, sex and color.—Curtis then published that he had his full complement, he could not buy any more, had no room for them. But still the boys came on, in almost unbroken file, and finding "no sale," incontinently dumped the cats down at his door, whence they scattered up alleys, down cellars, over fences, and into doors, as Curtis often asserted, "to the number of six hundred and fifty," he sometimes added thousands.

Johnson went on with the building of the organ and the adaptation of the extra blade keys to the cat's tails. He arranged that the singers should be confined in narrow boxes, which, while they allowed free play to the lungs, guarded against clawing by having four holes in the bottom through which the legs protruded.—The tails were enclosed in tubes provided with longitudinal slots—we like to be scientific and precise in description—across which the blade keys worked. These extra keys were connected somehow with those of the organ, so that the keys and their appropriate voices should be in perfect unison, and thus produce, as the inventor expected, that "concord of sweet sounds," that rapturous harmony which is said to constitute the language of angels and so forth.

Curtis, on his part, proceeded with the musical education of the cats, aided occasionally by Johnson, and in a month or so had a complete choir, from the kitten of two months his trebles and falsettos, and his pussy sopranos, up to the venerable toms, who growled out double bass equal to Carl Formes.

His greatest trouble arose from the prodigious number of tom cats turned loose by those reckless boys. As might have been expected in that immortal city, they soon became dissipated vagabonds, keeping late hours, visiting Curtis' musical family without leave, and drawing away the thoughts of the younger ones from their professional studies.

But at length the organ was completed, and the six octaves of cats arranged in due order. A few rehearsals were given before a select audience of critics—mates, pilots, etc., from the steamboats in port, and these were willing to make affidavit, if necessary, that such a concert had never been arranged since the days of Handel, Orpheus, or Tubal Cain.

The second story of a warehouse near the landing was rented—a stage, drop scene, and tiers of seats provided—the whole intended to accommodate four or five hundred people. The organ and cats were safely transported to the place of exhibition or performance without accident, save that the two principal bassos, being accidentally put in the same box, had an awful fight all the way up from Western Row, and were obliged to appear before the public with very rueful faces and bloody noses, which, however, did not at all detract from their popularity.

Everything being in readiness, Curtis had flaming posters stuck up all about the levee, displaying in huge letters:

CURTIS' CATHARMONICON!

Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert.

FORTY-EIGHT CATS, ETC., ETC.

The house was crowded at an early hour by the jolly boatmen, the spaces not big enough for men being filled, as usual, by boys, the omnipresent imps, who are always on hand when there is promise of noise, fun or mischief. After the usual delay, which elicited from the audience any amount of stamping, whistling and imitation cater-wauling, the curtain rose, and the grand catharmonicon was disclosed to view. Two rows of cat heads, two dozen each, glared with their lustrous green and yellow eyes straight at the audience. Little ruffles were around their necks; miniature music stands, with books and candles were placed before them; the aforesaid two bassos, whose beauty was spoiled by the fight, being provided with muslin bands, which added to the gravity of their countenance.—The whole was indescribably comic, and was received with due applause. Seated at the organ was Johnson, in a clean shirt, and as sober as he could afford to be on so grand an occasion. As soon as he could be heard, Curtis advanced and stated to the audience that the first song of the evening would be "Auld Lang Syne," or, as he pronounced it, "Old Lang Zion," which would be followed by "Hail Columbia," "Clar de Kitchen," and other patriotic and devotional songs. Johnson squared himself for the task, ran his fingers tenderly over the keys by way of prelude, and then dashed boldly and vigorously into Old Lang Zion, producing such a burst of music as was never heard on this continent before, nor ever will be again till another Curtis arises to carry into more successful execution his brilliant experiment. The cats were excited to fury in the presence of the new and uproarious audience, and still more under the unusually severe pounding of their tails. They forgot all the lessons they had been taught, they paid no attention to their parts, to either time or tune, rhyme or reason, but squalled and mewed, yelled, spit, and phizzed in the very madness of pain and terror, drowning the sound of the organ, which could be heard occasionally droning out Old Lang Zion, in the roar of the uneartly tornado of caterwauling. Never was an audience so completely enchanted—never was delight so unusual—so abounded, and so vigorously expressed. Shouts, roars, yells of laughter, such as Western men alone can give, burst from the crowd, shaking the building from roof to foundation. Curtis was delighted—the cats were furious—Johnson was beside himself with joy, and hammered away at the keys with all his strength, making with the aid of the choir, and the plaudits of the audience, a "concord" of diabolical sounds never heard before on this side of the infernal regions. Unfortunately in his delirium he forgot the strength or weakness of the bellows which supplied the organ with wind, and which he worked with his foot. He had not reached the end of the song when the leather gave way and brought the performance to a sudden close, the cats alone continuing the song or noise till one after another they became silent, and stood winking and blinking at the spectators, in mute fear of a recommmencement of the torture.

Curtis now approached, and after examining the extent of the cat-astrophe, addressed the audience:

"Gentlemen," said he, "the biler—I mean the bellows—is busted, and the concert can't go ahead to-night. To-morrow I'll have the bellows mended and give another concert, introducing choice classical songs, melodies, etc. Anybody that wants his money returned to-night"—here he was interrupted with "No, no!" "Hurrah for Curtis!" "Never mind the organ!" "Go ahead on the cats!" "Give us Old Hundred with the variations!" and a storm of similar exclamations, accompanied with shouting, stamping, whistling and catcalling, Curtis all the time standing, twirling his hat and trying to be heard. A stentorian voice shouted "Three cheers for Curtis," which were given in earnest, and literally brought down the house, or rather the staging on which the audience sat and stood. It fell with a crash, luckily doing no further harm than the breaking of a few shins. A moment's silence followed and then another outburst of laughter, mingled with swearing and blows, which soon became one of those free fights such as ended most public gatherings, camp meetings, etc., in those primitive and happy times. The boys now began to pelt the cats with pieces of broken benches, and Curtis, fearing the safety of his pets, and unable to get them bodily from the scene of danger, lifted off the upper planks which confined their necks in their place, and set them at liberty. The terror-stricken creatures darted away in every direction, mostly among the feet of the spectators, adding to the confusion. Whoops, yells, hurrahs, and shouts were followed by a general smash up of benches and windows. The boys running down the stairs raised the cry of "fire!" Citizens and watchmen crowded the street to learn the cause of the uproar, and the engines found difficulty in getting near enough to do their part of the work. There was no sign of fire or smoke, but the old "Liberty No. 2" could not afford to come all the way down there for nothing, so she poured a deluge of fresh water through the front window, drenching the whole crowd inside to the skin in half a minute. Peace was restored instantly, and the late belligerents came rushing and tumbling pell mell down the stairs. The watchmen, finding there was more laughing than cursing, and that no one had received any worse hurt than a black eye or a bloody nose, let them all go without making any arrests.

Thus ended Curtis' grand cat concert, an event that was talked of and laughed over for many years by the jolly boatmen of the Ohio. Its projector was ordered to appear before the Mayor next morning and explain the cause of the riot, and it is said his Honor burst off some of his buttons laughing at Curtis' description of the same. He was let off with the admonition to do so no more, and he didn't. He went back to his work-shop next day—a wiser man, and soon forgot his disappointment in some new scheme which his active brain hatched out—a flying machine or something of the kind. But to his dying day he avowed that, but for the bursting of his bellows, his catharmonicon would have made him the richest man in Cincinnati.

THE DARK DAY.

The 12th day of May, 1780, was a memorable one in the annals of New England, on account of a thick darkness that overspread the land, like a funeral pall. It was a day long to be remembered and talked of by those who witnessed the strange, and at that time fearful phenomenon.

There was much writing upon, and discussion of the subject at the time, and afterwards, but I believe no satisfactory conclusion was ever arrived at as to its cause. There were some who thought it must have proceeded from a total eclipse of the sun that had, from some cause, escaped the calculations of the mathematicians and astronomers, but that was easily shown to be impossible by facts and figures. Public sentiment at that time was strongly tinctured with the superstitions that were so common in times previous, which, though considerably modified, had not by any means disappeared, and thus, every phenomenal occurrence that could not be at once demonstrated, was by many believed to be a direct and special manifestation of divine or diabolical power giving warnings, omens, and "portents dire," but it is not strange that this occurrence, this "day of distress and gloominess, a day of clouds and thick darkness," should have made a strong impression. There were many who firmly believed that it was the beginning of the end of all things, that "the sun had withdrawn his light, and the stars had ceased their shining," that "the reign of chaos and old night" had begun in earnest. It was then the darkest and most hopeless period of the war of the revolution, and it was thought by many of the desponding and discouraged to be significant of the end of that which then appeared to them a hopeless struggle. Some of the more sanguine insisted that as the hour before the dawn was always the darkest, so this strange and portentious gloom was but the prelude to the bright dawn of Liberty and Independence that was soon to follow.

The father of the writer was then a boy of but thirteen years, and was at work in the field with his father and brothers, planting or preparing the ground. It was a dull, hazy morning, and as the time passed, gradually thickened, and by 10 o'clock the increasing darkness began to be quite apparent. They kept on with their work, and as the gloom increased they observed that he would pause once in a while, and look intently all around the horizon and overhead, but made no remark until he directed the oldest boy to go to the barn and turn the horse and all the cattle that were inside, out into an open lot, and to close and secure every door and window. It appeared that he was apprehensive that some sudden and furious gust or squall would soon manifest itself, and thought that the animals would be in less danger out in the field than inside of the building. Still the darkness grew thicker and deeper, till presently he said they might as well quit work for the present. On reaching the house the mother and sisters were about their usual duties, pale and silent, and little was said except an occasional remark or direction, in a low tone. No one seemed inclined to conversation or demonstration of any kind. Soon dinner was ready and candles lighted the same as at night, but not a morsel was eaten. A dead silence seemed to pervade all nature, broken only by the occasional bleating of a lamb or the distant lowing of the kine, which wandered about restless and uneasy. The domestic fowls seemed to be inclined to come to the conclusion that it was now night, they could put no other construction upon it, so, after clucking over the matter for a while, they went to roost. And thus the long and dreary hours passed away. Along in the afternoon the veil was lifted in some degree, and at the time of sunset it was about the same as in an ordinary dull and cloudy day.

The night followed. Dark as was the day, it was the perfect "blackness of darkness." Not the faintest outline of any object could be discerned against the sky. A light would penetrate it but a little way, and then seemed to disclose but a solid wall of blackness around. Many persons who were out became bewildered and lost for the time. It was an anxious night of watching in many a household, but the dawn at length broke bright and beautiful, and never was the face of the broad bright sun more joyfully greeted. My mother, then a child of nine years, had a perfect recollection of many of the incidents of that memorable day, particularly that of the sudden appearance in their midst of two venerable maiden sisters, Susan and Mary Stevens, better known as Aunt Susie and Sister Mollie, who lived by themselves in the "old house" near by. Solitary and alone they had endured the perils of the hour, until they could bear it no longer, when they "cut and run," seemingly impressed with the idea that if safety, comfort and consolation could anywhere be found amid the impending "wreck of matter and crush of worlds," it must be in the presence and under the roof of their kind friend and good neighbor Proctor, and his family. I doubt not there are some readers of the *Advertiser* who remember the venerable mansion of the sisters, with its dilapidated roof and shattered casements, where "Winter's snow and autumn's driving rain, Gained free admission thro' each broken pane."

It stood for many years abandoned, desolate, in the midst of Susie's field at the "hut."

The Dark Day has passed into history, and the world has continued to wag on as before, as it probably will for an indefinite time to come.—*Cape Ann Advertiser.*

ONE OF THE DOGS.—A year or two since a small farmer in the upper part of Maine, one morning found a homely-looking sorrel-colored dog hanging around his house. His tail had recently been chopped off, and the animal altogether presented a sorry appearance. The farmer paid little attention to the animal, not wishing to be troubled with him. For two or three days the friendless dog hung around the premises, with a piteous look, until at length the farmer, moved with compassion, called the dog to him and fed him. He was almost famished. That settled the whole thing; the dog overflowing with joy and gratitude in having secured a new friend, stuck to his benefactor like a courtier. He would not leave him. The farmer soon after ascertained that the dog's former master had cut off his tail, and the animal immediately left him in disgust and dudgeon. The new master did not wish to keep him, and a friend who lived some seven miles away carried the animal home in the box of his chaise. But the dog found his way back again as soon as he got released. The farmer then made up his mind to keep him. He turned out to be an excellent watch dog and hunter. One night after tea the farmer missed his dog. "Where is Skip?" No one had seen him since he started with his master to the woods that morning. At last the farmer bethought him of his gun, which he had laid down on the ground whilst he loaded his sled with wood. He had come off and forgotten it. It was then snowing. If he left it all night it would be covered up, and it would be difficult to find it. He returned to the woods for his gun, and there found it with the faithful dog beside, watching it. On Sunday Skip would go to meeting with the family.—When they rode the dog would stay in the wagon and watch it; but if they went on foot he would go into church with them, which they could not well prevent, and by which they were annoyed. One Sunday, when the family were going to meeting on foot, the farmer shut the dog up in the house. Skip did not fancy such treatment, and every Sunday morning afterwards he would invariably get upon a little knoll near the house and there await the departure of the family for church, and then cross lots at full bound, always keeping ahead of the family until they arrived at the meeting house. How did the dog know when Sunday came?—He must have kept the record of the time somehow.—*Our Dumb Animals.*

TRAVELING STONES.—They have walking stones in Australia, and, as we are informed, they have traveling stones in Nevada. Here is a description: They are almost perfectly round, the majority of them as large as a walnut, and of an irony nature. When distributed about upon the floor, table, or any other level surface, within two or three feet of each other, they immediately begin traveling towards a common centre, and there huddle up in a bunch, like a lot of eggs in a nest. A single stone removed to a distance of three and a half feet, upon being released, at once started off with wonderful and somewhat comical celerity to join its fellows; taken away four or five feet it remained motionless. They are found, in a region that, although comparatively level, is nothing but barren rock. Scattered over this barren region are little basins, from a few feet to a rod in diameter, and it is in the bottom of these that the rolling stones are found. They are from the size of a pea to five or six inches in diameter. The cause of these stones rolling together is doubtless to be found in the material of which they are composed, which appears to be loadstone, or magnetic iron ore.

A NEST of rats in Dubuque, Iowa, have raised an important internal revenue question. Some $200 worth of stamps were pasted upon a lot of whiskey barrels stored in a distillery warehouse. The rats having a taste for the paste, ate them off. The distiller refuses to pay for more stamps, and the whiskey cannot be sold. An opinion on rats is expected from revenue headquarters.

Cambria Freeman.

THURSDAY, : : : JUNE 10, 1869.

The Red Handkerchief.

In a late number of the New York *Tribune* Horace Greeley gives the following account of the novel way in which his political friends passed or defeated certain laws which were pending before the Radical legislature of the State:

"A red handkerchief denoted the manner in which the members were to vote. Whenever the Clerk had read the title of a bill, in which there was a 'bone,' the leader, if he considered his 'Ring' satisfied, would march to the front of the Clerk's desk and gracefully blow his nose with his red linen. Every member of the 'Ring' would vote in favor of the measure. If, on the contrary, the leader should carelessly hold the handkerchief toward the floor, that denoted that his followers should vote against the measure. Many a project was carried or defeated by that red handkerchief, and it was as much a terror to the applicant for legislative favors as were some of the 'Executive Committee' of the Assembly of 1869."

We do not know what was the *color* of the *rag* under which the *virtuous* members of our last and most corrupt legislature were rallied by the leaders of the various *rings*, but we presume the present State Treasurer could furnish the information. The evidence in support of the charge of corrupt practices, which has been so frequently made of late years against radical legislatures, is clear and conclusive. We regard Congress as more corrupt and debauched than even the New York or Pennsylvania legislatures.—Nor does it seem to detract in certain quarters from the standing and reputation of a member of Congress, that he is known to be open to the most shameless corruption.—*James M. Ashley* is a conspicuous instance of how a self confessed corrupt Congressman can be rewarded by the President of a party claiming to possess all the morality and decency in the country. Repudiated by the people of his own district and driven from the halls of Congress, President Grant takes him into his confidence, condones his offences, invests him with a high and important public trust, and a radical Senate stamps the disgraceful appointment with the seal of its approbation.

The distinctive feature of legislation in this country at the present day, is corruption. It pervades Congress and all the radical State legislatures to a frightful and most alarming extent. While it almost justifies the conclusion that no radical legislative body *can* be pure, we do not all pretend to say that *all* democratic legislators are *honest*. We know, and knowing regret, that Montgomery county and Philadelphia cityeach sent a democratic member to the last legislature, who were the worthy peers of the most venal scoundrels in that body.

A member of the legislature can sell himself and prostitute his office in a variety of ways. He can do so as well by *dodging* a vote as by standing up with a brazen face in support of an iniquitous law. During the last session of the legislature, when the final vote was taken on the nefarious *coal* and *petroleum* project, which was amongst the most infamous measures manipulated by what was known as the "Treasury Ring," *twenty-two* members of the House were *absent* and failed to vote. They were all in Harrisburg, and no man there who was familiar with the ways of legislation, doubted for a moment that each one of them had been purchased. Thievry is the rule and honesty the exception among the law makers of the present day. Both political parties are just now demanding that a different order of men shall be sent to the State capitol to make their laws. We will see whether they will be able to effect the reform.

The Truth of History.

The New York *Sun* is a leading radical paper edited by Charles H. Dana, who was Assistant Secretary of War under Stanton during the rebellion. The New York *Express*, having made a charge of disloyalty against Stanton, the editor of the *Sun* replies in an article of which the following is an extract:

"We say that it is not true. It is in contradiction with the most notorious facts. On December 14, 1860, Mr. Stanton became Attorney General in the Cabinet of President Buchanan, and so remained until March 4, 1861. In that office he was known of all men as a vigilant, tireless, uncompromising foe of the secession movement. It is mainly to his resolution, firmness and energy, that the country owes the preservation of the Government during that winter of all embracing conspiracy and unappreciated danger. His efforts to this end were well and truly seconded by Jeremiah S. Black, Joseph Holt and John A. Dix, like wise members of the Cabinet; but he was the soul of that noble and faithful body of states men. No one who knows the interior history of those eventful months can deny that this is so. No doubt Mr. Black, Gen. Holt and Gen. Dix will gladly affirm it, should their evidence ever be necessary."

During the war and since its conclusion no man's patriotism has been so violently and systematically attacked as that of Jeremiah S. Black. He has been a target at which the most envenomed shafts of radical hatred, malice and ill will have been persistently aimed—a man of pre-eminent nobility and spotless integrity of character, he is the constant subject of the vilest and most unmeasured abuse by every radical newspaper editor in the country, from Horace Greeley down to the lowest. It seemed as though they all took a special delight in heaping the vials of their wrath on his devoted head. To be a democrat was, in their estimation, to be a *traitor*. Here now is the Assistant Secretary of War, who was perfectly familiar with Judge Black's course, coming to his rescue and calling upon him to defend Edwin M. Stanton from the charge made against him by the New York *Express*. Admiring Judge Black, as we have always done, we are glad that this indirect but complete vindication of his motives and conduct has been volunteered by so intelligent and responsible a man as Mr. Charles A. Dana.

On Monday last eight hundred men sailed from New York with the avowed intention of joining the Cuban army.

The Mission to Spain.

In a brief notice which we took, two weeks ago, of the appointment of *Daniel E. Sickles* as Minister to Spain, we stated that his generalship and military blundering came near rendering Gen. Meade's victory at Gettysburg a defeat, for which he (Sickles) was threatened with a court martial.—The Johnstown *Tribune* declares that our article "insults common intelligence and foully slanders one of the nation's bravest and best defenders," but it fails to explain *how*, except by saying that "it was at Gettysburg that Sickles *lost a leg*." It is no slander against General Sickles to repeat now what was well known to the leading army officers who took part in that battle. It was common rumor then and subsequently, and so far as we know, was never denied. If a person were to say that John W. Geary showed the white feather at the storming of Chepultapec, during the Mexican war, it would be no slander, for the simple reason that the officers and men of his regiment would confirm the charge. It was *because* Sickles lost a leg at Gettysburg that he was not court marshalled. That accident removed him from active service, and having therefore produced the same result as would have been brought about by a military trial, the latter alternative was not resorted to. To the same article to which the *Tribune* so strongly objects, we appended the views of the New York *Evening Post* in opposition to Sickles' appointment. That paper belongs to the *Tribune's* own political party, and is edited by a very distinguished radical. We republish it, and the *Tribune* may answer it if it can:

"This is an appointment which the country will not approve, and which the Senate, when it meets, ought not to confirm. It is a bad appointment, made in the face of light; for though, when the name of Mr. Sickles was first mentioned in connection with the Spanish mission, the administration might have been ignorant of his character and history, this cannot now be said."

The *Post* is not the only radical paper that has censured the appointment of Sickles as "a bad appointment, made in the face of light." The Trenton *State Gazette* is equally as emphatic in denouncing it. In addition to all this, it is made tolerably plain, by the following extract from *Harper's Weekly*, a Grant organ, that Daniel E. Sickles is not a proper person to represent this country either in Spain or at any other foreign court:

"Of the ability of General Sickles there is no question, nor of his faithful service during the war and as the commander of a department. That it is ungenerous to remember political errors after they have been, to say the least, condoned by service in the field, is not to be denied; nor is it ever too late for any man honestly to change his views and his course. But, with all that may be truly said in favor of the General's appointment to Spain, there is, it seems to us, a certain deep sense of propriety that forbade it, and which also forbids the acquiescence implied by silence upon the part of those who disapprove. The administration may justly say that it cannot be censured for appointing to a peculiarly representative position one whom the party in New York had selected as the leader of its delegation to the nominating convention. But there are certain considerations in the management of public affairs which should be superior to any such claims, and which should have successfully asserted themselves in this instance."

The Pacific Rail Road.

A good deal of speculation has been indulged in by newspaper editors and others in reference to whom is due the credit of having first suggested the necessity, as well as the practicability, of constructing a rail road across the western plains to the Pacific ocean. The original conception of such a great national highway seems very justly to be due to Asa Whitney, who, as early as 1845, sent a memorial to Congress on the subject. We understand that Mr. Whitney is yet living in Philadelphia, at an advanced age.

Thomas H. Benton, who was one of the great statesmen of his age, was an early advocate of the project, and as a member of the United States Senate from Missiouri was its warm friend. But he was secondary to Whitney. Jefferson Davis, when he was Secretary of War under the administration of President Pierce, took an active interest in the measure, and appointed several engineers, who were officers in the army, to make surveys of the route, one of whom was Gen. George B. M'Clellan, and all of whom made surveys and reports of their operations. It seems, however, that in 1846, several years before these surveys were made, the Hon. Sidney Breese was a member of the Senate from Illinois, and in that year was chairman of the Committee on Public Lands. This was two years before Col. Benton took an active part in favor of the enterprise. In that year (1846) Mr. Breese made an elaborate report to the Senate, recommending the construction of such a road and designating a point on Lake Michigan as its eastern terminus. Senator Breese is still a resident of the State of Illinois, and is now one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of that State. He has always been a democrat, and his name was prominently mentioned in his own State last summer as a candidate for the Presidency.

Important to Cigar Dealers.—Heretofore it has been a common practice to sell cigars from show cases without having them placed in the stamped boxes required by law. By this arrangement, a manufacturer might evade payment of tax in filling his show cases and selling from them. It is said that a considerable number of frauds have been perpetrated in this way of late. As they are very difficult to detect, an order has been issued by Commissioner Delano, directing no cigars to be sold save from boxes, stamped as legally required.

—We are happy to announce that Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, who lately received a severe injury on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, is much better, although still confined to his bed at the St. Joseph Infirmary in this city. The character of the injury is such that his convalescence is necessarily slow, but there are no doubts of his ultimate restoration to health. Dr. D. W. Yandell deserves high praise for his skillful treatment of this difficult case.—*Lou. Express, 4th.*

A Tragic Narrative, If True.

Four White Men Attacked by Cheyennes—Three of Them Killed—Escape of the Fourth.

The Phil. Sheridan (Kansas) correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, under date of May 20, gives the following account of the murder of three young men by a party of Cheyenne Indians, near Antelope Hills, southern Kansas, near the border of Indian Territory, but as the Johnstown *Tribune* positively asserts that young Shryock, one of the parties named, is alive and well and has not been in an Indian fight, and as the narrative sounds somewhat sensational to say the least, we incline to the opinion that the entire story is without foundation in fact:

"About the first of March four young men arrived here from the east, named, respectively, J. G. Doran, of Steubenville, O.; R. T. Smith, of Cincinnati; J. W. Shryock, of Johnstown, and F. W. Head, of Williamsport, Pa. After stopping here some six weeks, they fitted themselves out with horses and the necessary equipments for a trip through to New and Old Mexico. They left here about the 15th of April, with the above object in view. On the 1st of May, while in the vicinity of Antelope Hills, they were attacked by a small body of Cheyennes, about twenty in number. The party stood their ground, fighting bravely. After several shots were fired, Smith received an arrow in the left breast, and was the first to fall.—Head fell next, pierced with seven arrows. Doran received a wound in the right shoulder. Shryock received an arrow in the left arm and one in the right side, but kept up his firing until he received one in the breast, when he dropped his gun, and fell from his horse. Doran, seeing how useless it would be to contend against such superior numbers surrendered himself.

"The Indians gathered around their victims, shouting and dancing with savage delight. They took their scalps and taunted Doran by slapping him in the face with them. The Indians did not escape unhurt. Seven of their number bit the dust, and three were wounded. They threatened their prisoner's life, and taunted him by brandishing their knives and tomahawks in close proximity to his head. He, being of a cool and undaunted nature, gave but little heed to their threats. After disposing of their dead they took up their line of march, and travelled west about ten miles, where they encamped for the night. They prepared their suppers, and ate without providing for their prisoner. Doran, knowing that he would receive harsh treatment as long as he remained in their hands, set about conjuring a plan of escape. Having on his person a pocket-case of medicines, among which was a couple of vials of tincture of opium, he conceived the idea of drugging some brandy, of which he had a quart in his possession. Watching his opportunity he succeeded in accomplishing his object, and turning to his captors he raised the bottle to his mouth, pretending to drink. One of them seeing it, rushed forward and snatched it from his hands and raising it to his lips, drank. After taking a draught he passed it to the next and it passed around the entire circle.

"As he expected, it worked like a charm. In a short time they all began to feel drowsy. Placing two over the prisoner for a guard the rest wrapped themselves in their blankets and gave themselves up to sleep. The drug was too powerful for the guards, and in a few minutes, like their comrades, they too were in a sound sleep. Doran, seeing the opportunity, armed and helped himself to what there was to eat, and mounting his horse, rode away in a westerly direction. About daylight he reached Medicine Bluffs, a point where the Government is establishing a new military post. Leaving there, he reached here in safety on the 18th of this month, and took the train for the east.

"It was from him I learned the above facts. He is unacquainted with the address of any of the parties' friends except one.—Thinking it might be interesting to some of your readers, and be the means of informing parents of the sad fate of their sons, I have recorded the above facts. The young men were all of good moral character, and during their stay here formed some pleasant acquaintances, who held them in high esteem, and deeply sympathize with their friends."

Our Policy.—The *World* concludes an editorial on this as follows:—The policy of non-intercourse on the subject between our new Minister and Lord Clarendon would have been next to diplomatic idiocy. After Sumner's "fluent acrimony," there was needed antidote to the poison. Mr. Fish is too far sighted to leave the London Foreign Office to understand that the views of Sumner controlled the votes of all or a majority of those Senators who rejected the convention. That the treaty—with its aleatory system of justice for individual claims, its utter refusal even to consider the claims of the nation and its failure to make even an effort to define for the future the relative rights to be held and duties to be performed by neutrals and belligerents—was refused ratification, probably the administration does not regret; but that is very far from allowing England to believe we are inclined to let the matter sleep unadjusted, so that when she is attacked, from within or without, we can jump for her throat. It will be a calamity for both nations if Mr. Motley is authorized to conduct negotiations on our part; but that is not involved in permitting him merely to convey to the Queen, through proper diplomatic channels, an expression of the hope of President Grant that a prompt and satisfactory settlement of all differences between the two nations would be reached, and the two great commercial powers of the world would be permitted to unite in efforts to advance the freedom of trade, and to suppress in the future all piratical flags by a revision of the neutral codes of both governments.

We predict that, by reason of what Mr. Motley is *directed* by his chief to say in England on all proper occasions, in respect to the rejection of the treaty, the speech of Mr. Sumner, and the purposes, or rather the wishes, of the Department of State, we shall before many days see a marked change in public opinion throughout England.

—The venerable and munificent George Peabody is again steering for the country of his birth, and may be expected here within a few days. His arrival, of course, will make a stir among men and women of letters—that is, of begging letters. It would be a "delicate stratagem" for some needy young man versed in epistolary composition to set up a bureau of corres pondence for the occasion, where illiterate cousins thirty-five times removed, of the great London banker might have their mendicaney advanced in touching and appropriate language, for a trifling per-centage on such alms as might accrue to them. Every Peabody who is somebody, with supplicating palm extended for the touch of Midas, the ready proverb that "blood is thicker than water," and the well-worn *forma pauperis*—"and your petitioner will ever pray."

COMMUNICATION.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Whether or not our Common Schools have been a failure, can be best determined by considering the *design* and the *results* of the system. Governor Wolff said in his message to the legislature that they were designed to *supercede* the old system of schools. That old system taught *some* spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic. If the common school was to teach nothing more, why abolish the old and inaugurate the new system? Thaddeus Stevens and others termed them "The People's Colleges," and from the debates then made on the subject, as well as from subsequent legislation, we learn that they were intended even to *supercede* the colleges and academies then existing. They were to *educate the people thoroughly*. For this reason no one could teach without first being examined and getting a license from State authority to teach. Normal schools were established, at a very heavy expense, to prepare teachers thoroughly, for what?—certainly not for teaching merely what had been taught for a hundred years before, namely, some spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic. A State department was created to furnish instruction, blanks, report books, and to send State and County reports to the legislature, all at heavy expense. A county superintendent was created in each county, at heavy expense. State, county and district institutes were established to prepare teachers, for what?—certainly not to teach some spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic, for all these and far more were taught in the pay schools before the public school was established. The writer and six others all studied surveying, at one time, in an *old fashioned* school, while twelve others studied book-keeping. Hence we infer that all this preparation, and organization, and expense, meant work. School houses were not built over the land as numerous as the leaves in Valambrosa, at heavy expense, merely to teach what had been taught before.

Prof. Wickersham says the design was "to make *education* universal, impartial and free." Seminaries, academies and colleges were to be merged in the common school, with all the public appropriations, and the common school was to *educate* in their place. The policy of the school department proves this. The design, therefore, was a grand one, not second to any effort put forth by any nation in ancient or modern times for universal education. From these schools hundreds of thousands were to emerge capable of transacting all kinds of lawful business. They were not to lay, or attempt to lay, a simple foundation, on which colleges could build a superstructure, but they were to be "the people's colleges"—the Utopia of educational bliss.

Now what are the results? The schools are not *universal* in every sense, and if they were, they do not *educate* universally. Many people have to send a great distance to school. Many districts only get four months' school in a year, and that does not *educate*. Let every reader take a State report and examine the details of each district, and see for himself, or let him take a peep into his own district for the proof of what we say. Many send to pay school to have their children educated.

They are not *impartial* in any sense. Men who pay the heaviest tax claim the right to and do exercise the most influence and reap the greatest benefit because they can furnish more books and send more regularly than poor people. Some districts purchase the books for the children, others make the people purchase them. Some keep open six months, some nine, some nine, some four, and some do not keep open at all. Some have elegant school houses, others have very poor ones. Some pay twenty-six mills tax on the dollar's valuation, others three mills. One would hardly call this *impartial*.

They are not *free*. The more wealthy are favored in almost every city and town, if not in every district. Thousands of poor children never get to school at all. We have just now, in our own city, ocular demonstration of this fact. "The Mission Sabbath School," a very worthy institution, is now feeding, clothing and instructing many scholars in this neighborhood who never see the inside of a public school. There may be 750,000 children enrolled in this State; still this "tremendous fact" does not prove that *all* are enrolled, or that those enrolled are *educated*. The convicts of the Penitentiary are *enrolled*, but that does not prove that they are educated. There are not less than 250,000 children in the State who are not enrolled.

From these observations we learn that a system, good in design and expensive in its details, is a failure in its results. It educates just about as much as the system which it superceded, and no more, at tenfold the expense. Would to God it were otherwise!

Yours, &c., T. I. P.

Right Sentiments.—The following letter from the Hon. Salmon P. Chase will find a responsive echo in the breasts of all who favor a union of "hearts and hands," as well as a union of States:

Charleston, S. C., May 29, 1869.—*Dear Sir:* Your note inviting me to attend the ceremony of decorating at Magnolia cemetery the graves of the brave men who fell in defense of the Union during the recent civil war only reached me this morning. I am very sorry that I cannot be with you on this most interesting occasion; but it is now too late to make the necessary arrangements.

The nation cannot too tenderly cherish the memory of her dead heroes, or too watchfully guard the well-being of those who survive. And may we not indulge the hope that ere long we who adhered to the national cause will be prompt also to join in commemorating the heroism of our countrymen who fell on the other side, and that those who now specially mourn their loss, consenting to the arbitrament of arms and resuming all their old love for their country and our country, one and indivisible, will join with us in like commemoration of the fallen brave of the army of the Union?

The dead are not dead. They have only gone before, and now see eye to eye. Why may not we all borrow from their sacred graves oblivion of past differences, and henceforth unite in noble and generous endeavor to assure the honor and welfare of our whole country, of all her States and of all her citizens?

Very respectfully, yours,
S. P. Chase.

In reply to the frequent charges of cruelty to the Union prisoners in the South during the war, the Washington *Intelligencer* publishes some statistics, which ought to be generally circulated. The number of confederates in Northern prisons during the war, is stated, in round numbers, at 222,000; of Federals in Southern prisons, 270,000. Of the Confederates in Northern prisons, 28,000 died; of the Federals in Southern prisons, 22,000 died. It will thus be seen that while the South held a preponderance of 50,000 prisoners, there were 6,000 more deaths in Northern prisons than in those of the Confederancy.

—A man in New Haven has invented a machine by which one man can sew six hundred pairs of shoes in a day.

Political and News Items.

—A snake, three feet through the body, is wriggling about Indiana.

—A youth of nineteen, in Martin county, Indiana, has just been made the fifth husband of Mrs. Ellen Dill, who is sixty-six years old.

—Joseph Laftas, six years old, was found on the street in Cincinnati, Saturday night, apparently intoxicated. He died before midnight without speaking.

—Samuel Bixby of Boston and Miss Manchi Cobb, of Hingham, were drowned at Hull, Massachusetts, Saturday evening, by the upsetting of a pleasure boat.

—A famous dog of Troy, and which was the first soldier of the canine race to enter Richmond upon its capture, was killed on Saturday by being run over by the cars.

—A singular mirage was seen on Tuesday noon on Lake Ontario. The shore of Canada was visible, buildings on the lake shore loomed up, and vessels appeared sailing keel uppermost.

—John Hall, aged eighty-three, and his wife, aged ninety-three, recently walked from Dale to Neenah, Wisconsin, a distance of twelve miles, and reached the latter place before noon.

—A lively old man in Indiana, only ninety-seven years of age, reads without spectacles, has ploughed three acres and planted it with corn this year, and claims to be the champion.

—Last year two thrifty Germans purchased eighty acres of land in Southern Tennessee. This season they gathered strawberries enough from four acres of it to pay for the whole tract.

—Robert Boyd and George J. Delaney, who were clerks in the New York Postoffice, were Saturday sentenced respectively to ten and three years in the State Prison for embezzling money letters.

—A process has recently been invented in Michigan by which Marquette ore can be converted into malleable iron in forty minutes. Prolonged and careful experiment fully established the success of the invention.

—On Friday while the labcrers on section fifty-six, of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, were in the act of tapping a seam in a rock, a premature explosion took place. One man was killed, and several others were mortally wounded.

—H. J. Barnes, a notorious horse thief, was found hanging to a tree near Shelby Depot, Tennessee, on Thursday morning last, riddled with bullets. From papers on his person it is supposed he was originally from Newark, New Jersey.

—John Murray, a respectable citizen of Portsmonth, Virginia, was shot dead on Saturday, by Alexander Perry, whom he suspected of seducing his daughter, and at whom he fired the first shot, with slight effect.—Perry gave bail for his appearance on Monday.

—The majority of the candidates for city offices in Washington are negro barbers and boot-blacks. If elected they will, no doubt, become polished officials. They may cut up shines, to be sure; but when light upon any subject is needed many of them will be able to shed a ray. Sir.

—A strange bird has been captured at Factoryville, Tioga county, and is exciting the curiosity of naturalists in that vicinity. It is described as very beautiful, resembling somewhat a dove, having a red stripe upon its head, with seagreen legs and back. The legs and toes are long.

—A little daughter of Jacob Gable Miller, of Gilbertsville, Berks county, had occasion to go to her father's mill, and while there was caught in one of the shafts. One of her legs was broken twice, the other once, one arm twice, and also her shoulder blade.—Little hopes are entertained for her recovery.

—Samuel Nunemaker, a brakeman on the Columbia local freight train, was run over and instantly killed on Thursday morning near Marietta, Lancaster county, while in the act of putting on a top brake, which, not being in good condition, broke off, and threw the unfortunate man between the tracks.—Mr. Nunemaker was married and a resident of Columbia.

—The Elberton *Gazette* states that an insurrectionary plot had been disclosed by a negro having for its object the burning of the town of Lexington, the county seat of Oglethorpe county, Georgia, and massacre of the inhabitants. The Sheriff and posse while arresting negroes said to be implicated in the plot, were resisted by one, whom they shot and killed.

—A new case for excitement in the Episcopal Churches of Chicago has just been developed. It appears that on Monday Bishop Whitehouse notified Rev. Mr. Cheney, the rector of Christ Church, that he must cease the omission of the word "regenerate" in the baptismal service; but Mr. Cheney states that he cannot conscientiously use it. The Bishop has given him until next Monday to decide either to use the word or be degraded from the ministry. It is said that Mr. Cheney's congregation warmly support him.

—During the storm on Monday evening a house at Beaver Falls, Pa., was struck by lightning. The charge passed down the chimney to the second floor, where it took an oblique course, passing through the hearth and first ceiling, and then struck Mrs. Gibbs on the chin, passing down her breast, killing her almost instantly. She was standing near the stove. Others sitting near her were severely shocked, but not injured. It seems Mrs. Gibbs' body received the entire charge, as there were no traces of it to be seen.

—The Ripley *Bee* says that a cow belonging to a Mr. Kendall, near Decatur, Brown county, recently gave birth to one hundred and six calves at one calving, and that another cow, belonging to Mr. Edward Francis, in the same vicinity, about the same time, brought forth sixty. In each instance there was one large developed calf, while the others were about the size of large Norway rats. The smaller ones were perfect miniature calves in every respect. Both of the cows died. The *Bee* says there is no doubt of the truth of this statement.

—A child of four years, named Eva Averill, died in Freeport, Ill., on Tuesday last, under painful circumstances. A few weeks ago she was playing with a needle, and, dropping it on the carpet, stooped to pick it up, when the point entered just below the knee cap and broke off. All efforts to extract it proved unsuccessful, and the painful suffering caused therefrom terminated with her death as above stated. On examination the physicians succeeded in discovering the needle point, but gave it as their opinion that it never could have been withdrawn while the child was alive.

—The house of a Mr. Lock, two miles from South Bend, Indiana, was struck by lightning last Saturday, and the room in which the family were sitting was filled with plaster and splinters, but none were injured or even shocked by the electricity. In the interior of the house flooring boards were loosened, plastering was torn from the walls, door casings were splintered and forced from their places, windows broken, and a loaded rifle in one of the bed rooms had its stock splintered and torn from its barrel, but the load was not discharged. The effects of the lightning in six of the rooms were terrible, but the outside of the building was uninjured. The escape of the family seemed miraculous.

—Last week two daughters of Neal Moore, in Lawrence County, Kentucky, were on a hill side burning brush, when the elder girl noticed that a log, some distance above, was rolling toward them. She called to her little sister to escape, but made no effort to get out of the way herself. The log rolled on with resistless force, and catching her, it crushed her and broke her neck.

—Mrs. Eliza Ogden, aged forty years, died last week at her residence near Manayunk of suffocation from excessive corpulence.—At the time of her death her weight was 600 pounds. When she died, which was suddenly, she fell to the floor, and it required six stout men to lift her. It required ten men to remove her to the ground floor. Her coffin was six feet four inches long, three feet wide over the breast and two feet one inch deep.

OUR NEW FAMILY
SEWING MACHINE!!

The superior merits of the "Singer" Machines over all others, either for Family use or Manufacturing purposes, are so well established and so generally admitted, that an enumeration of their relative excellences is no longer considered necessary.

OUR NEW FAMILY MACHINE, which has been brought to perfection regardless of time, labor, or expense, is now confidently presented to the public as incomparably the Best Sewing Machine in Existence.

The machine in question is SIMPLE, COMPACT, DURABLE and BEAUTIFUL. It is quiet, light running, and capable of performing a range and variety of work never before attempted upon a single Machine, using either Silk, Twist, Linen or Cotton Thread, and sewing with equal facility the very finest and coarsest materials, and anything between the two extremes, in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Its attachments for Hemming, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, Felling, Trimming, Binding, &c., are Novel and Practical, and have been invented and adjusted especially for this Machine.

New designs of the Unique, Useful and Popular Folding Tops and Cabinet Cases, peculiar to the Machines manufactured by this Company, have been prepared for enclosing the new Machine.

A faint idea, however, can at best be conveyed through the medium of a (necessarily) limited advertisement; and we therefore urge every person in quest of a Sewing Machine by all means to examine and test, if they can possibly do so, all the leading rival Machines before making a purchase. A selection can then be made understandingly. Branches or agencies for supplying the "Singer" Machines will be found in nearly every city and town throughout the civilized world, where Machines will be cheerfully exhibited and any information promptly furnished. Or communications may be addressed to

The Singer Manufacturing Company,
458 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
Philadelphia Office, 1106 Chestnut Street.

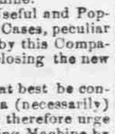
☞ C. T. ROBERTS, Agent for Ebensburg and vicinity, keeps these Machines constantly for sale at his store on High street. The public are respectfully invited to call and see them in operation. Instructions given free. Machines sold at city prices. No freight charged. Also, Singer's Needles, Oil, Silk and Cotton always on hand. [aug 20.-1y.

LICENSE NOTICE.—The following persons have filed petitions for Tavern License in my office, for the action of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county thereon, at the next June sessions, second week:

James B. M'Creight, 2d ward, Johnstown.
Mathew Dignan, Gallitzin.

J. K. HITE, Clerk.
Ebensburg, May 31, 1869-3t.

SEED WHEAT! SEED WHEAT!—We invite the attention of our Farmers to Geo. A. Deitz's large list of the best Winter Seed Wheat in this country. Mr. Deitz has selected twenty varieties out of over one hundred on his Seed Wheat Experimental Farm, near Chambersburg, Pa., and now offers them for sale. We advise every farmer to send for the Experimental Farm Journal, in which a description and price list is given. Mr. Deitz will send one copy free to all who send for it. Address GEO. A. DEITZ,
June 3, 1869.-2m. Chambersburg, Pa.



SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE.—The well known and valuable Burke Farm, located in Summerhill township, Cambria county, one a half miles from Wilmore station, and containing 249 ACRES, in good condition, well fenced and having thereon erected a dwelling house and other necessary buildings, together with two splendid orchards and no lack of excellent water, is offered for sale on moderate terms and easy payments. For further information apply to or address,
J. McGONIGLE.
Hemlock, Pa. R. R., May 6, 1869.-tf.

TRIAL LIST.—List of Causes set down for trial at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Ebensburg for Cambria county, commencing on Monday, the 7th day of June, A. D. 1869:

SECOND WEEK.

Muncy Hoffman, jr.. vs McDermitt's.
Benjamin F. Bell.. vs. Anthony Swires.
Fronheiser..... vs. Riblett.
Snyder's..... vs. Michael Plott.
Henry Walters' use. vs. George R. Slick.
Cambria Iron Co... vs. Barker's heirs.
George Snyder..... vs. Weakland & Thomas

J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.
Prothy's Office, Ebensburg, May 13, 1869.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE!

The undersigned offers for sale a LOT OF GROUND situate in the West Ward of Ebensburg Borough, fronting 66 feet on High street and extending back 132 feet to lot of Wm. S. Lloyd, adjoining lot of Robert Evans on the east and an alley on the west, having thereon erected a TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, with a Plank Kitchen attached, and a ONE STORY FRAME HOUSE. The property will be sold cheap for cash, or on easy terms.

For further particulars apply to
V. S. BARKER.
Ebensburg, June 3, 1869.-tf.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at Public Sale, at the residence of the subscriber in Carrolltown Borough, on Monday, 14th day of June, inst. the following property, to wit:—SIX LOTS OF GROUND, with a good STORE HOUSE, STABLE, OUTBUILDINGS, and a lot of choice apple trees and a well of excellent water on the premises. Also, ONE FIVE ACRE LOT in said Borough, together with COW, HOGS, GROCERIES, all kinds of FARM IMPLEMENTS, such as Wagons, Ploughs, Harrows, Sleds, and a lot of Household Furniture, with many other things to tedious to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m.

FRANCIS P. GRASBERGER.
Carrolltown, June 3, 1869.

ROHRER'S WILD CHERRY
TONIC BITTERS
ARE THE
BEST IN USE!

USE ROHRER'S TONIC BITTERS
The very best in the Market

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
No. 45 Wood St., opposite St. Charles H.
Also, Entrance Nos. 102 & 104 Third St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
☞ Wholesale Agents for the West.
For sale by A. A. BARKER for Ebensburg and vicinity [je.11.'68.-1y

EVERYBODY
Should keep constantly within their reach those invaluable remedies to successfully combat disease, Roback's Blood Pills, Roback's Stomach Bitters and Roback's Blood Purifier. They are infallible in the diseases for which they are recommended.

NOBODY
Can afford to be without such valuable medicines as Roback's Blood Pills, Stomach Bitters and Blood Purifier.

TEMPERANCE.
There is, perhaps, no one thing that has done so much to promote the cause of temperance as that gentle stimulating tonic, Roback's Stomach Bitters. They strengthen and invigorate without producing the effects of alcoholic stimulants.

RENOVATE.
During the Spring months it is one of the regular household duties to renovate, and, in the multiplicity of other duties one's own system is, in a great measure, overlooked. Thousands of valuable lives might be prolonged, and many doubtless saved from premature graves, by thoroughly renovating the system with Dr. Roback's Blood Pills, Stomach Bitters and Blood Purifier.

DON'T GROW OLD.
There is no necessity for premature old age. Use Roback's Stomach Bitters. It gives vitality and elasticity by invigorating every organ of the body.

Household Remedies
There are no remedies so well and favorably known as "Household Remedies" as Dr. Roback's Blood Purifier, Stomach Bitters and Blood Pills, and no family should be without them.

PREPARE FOR WAR!!
"In time of peace prepare for war," is an old adage, and there is no sentence in the English language more expressive, nor one that is so applicable in innumerable cases. Who is wise as to know the exact moment that disease fell destroyer, disease, will attack him? Then be ye ever prepared. Have the Roback Blood Pills, Stomach Bitters and Blood Purifier at hand and combat disease successfully.

Diseases of the Skin
Old Sores, Eruptions, Cutaneous Diseases and Diseases of the Skin, all readily succumb to the wonderful influence of Dr. Roback's Blood Purifier, Stomach Bitters and Blood Pills.
☞ For sale by LEMMON & MURRAY, Sole Agents, Ebensburg, Pa. (nov.20)

EBENSBURG
DRUG AND BOOK STORE
HAVING recently enlarged our store we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essence Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.:

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,
July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

DON'T BE MAKING "RYE"
ABOUT BAD BREAD & CAKES
BUT BUY YOUR
FLOUR
FROM
M. L. OATMAN
Who sells the BEST BRANDS
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE!—Letters of Administration on the estate of Conrad Eager, late of Washington township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN EAGER, } Adm'rs.
JOHN SHARBAUGH, }
Summitville, May 20, 1869.-6w*

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG PA.

THURSDAY, [: : : JUNE 10, 1869.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.—The subscriber respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER AND RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

JAMES M. SINGER.

Jackson Township, May 27, 1869.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.—I am a candidate for nomination for the office of REGISTER AND RECORDER, subject to the decision of the next regular Democratic County Convention.

GEO. W. OATMAN.

Ebensburg, May 17, 1869.-tc.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.—The friends of the undersigned offer him as a candidate for REGISTER AND RECORDER of Cambria County, subject to the decision of the coming Democratic County Convention.

THOMAS McKERNAN.

Cambria City, May 17, 1869.-tc.

COUNTY TREASURER.—The undersigned offers himself as a candidate for nomination for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. If nominated and elected he pledges himself to perform its duties honestly and to the best of his ability.

GEORGE GURLEY.

Ebensburg, June 10, 1869.

COUNTY TREASURER.—We are authorized to announce WILLIAM LINTON, of Johnstown, as a candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

A CARD.—I take this method of announcing to the voters of Cambria county that I am a candidate for the office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. If nominated and elected I hope I shall be able, by a faithful performance of the duties of the office, to satisfy the people that their confidence has not been misplaced.

PATRICK DONOUGHE.

Allegheny Tp., May 13, 1869.-5t.*

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETING OF DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.—In accordance with previous notice, the Democratic County Committee met at the Court House in Ebensburg, on Tuesday, the 8th of June, when the following proceedings were had:

Resolved, That the delegate elections be held on Saturday, the 26th day of June, inst., between the hours of 1 and 6 o'clock, p. m.; that the delegates assemble in County Convention, on Monday, June 28th, at 1 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of putting in nomination a Democratic ticket for the ensuing election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

The following proposition will be submitted, for adoption or rejection, to the Convention:

Resolved, That hereafter each election district shall be entitled to two delegates; that all districts having one hundred and fifty Democratic voters shall be entitled to an additional delegate, and all districts having two hundred and fifty Democratic voters shall be entitled to two additional delegates, and all districts having three hundred and fifty Democratic voters shall be entitled to three additional delegates, and so on for each additional one hundred Democratic voters; that said appointment of delegates shall be taken from the number of Democratic votes cast at the last general or State elections; and that it shall be the duty of the Chairman of the County Committee, in calling conventions, to make the appointments according to the above, and state to his call the number of delegates each district is entitled to.

Philip Collins, Cyrus L. Pershing and John P. Linton, Esqs., were appointed conferees to meet the conferees of Indiana and Jefferson counties, to appoint a Senatorial delegate from this Senatorial district to the next State Convention.

H. D. WOODRUFF, Chairman.

PHILIP COLLINS, JOHN COX, } Secretaries.

A YOUNG EBENSBURGER KILLED.—John Brookbanke, Jr., a young man aged about eighteen years, whose home is in this place, was so terribly injured on the New York and Erie railroad, on Thursday night last, that he died in a short time after the accident Young Brookbanke was employed in a store at Driftwood, and in company with his employer had been to Erie to purchase goods, and on their way home both fell asleep in the cars. The latter gentleman woke up after passing his destination and found Mr. Brookbank missing. He telegraphed back when he reached the next station, and learned that the unfortunate young man had been found on the track near the village of Youngsville, with one leg broken and suffering from internal injuries of a serious nature. The only recollection Mr. Brookback, who remained conscious up to the time of his death, had of the occurrence, was that he fell asleep on the train, and in that condition must have walked out of the cars and off the platform, with the result stated. None of the car wheels touched his person, his leg having probably been broken by the fall, and it is supposed that the lower step of the car platform struck him in the stomach, producing the internal injuries which caused his death. All that medical aid and the kindly ministrations of the good people of Youngsville could do failed to save his life. One of his brothers reached the scene shortly before his death, and another, Orlando, who brought his remains home on Saturday night, did not get there till life was extinct. His mortal remains were followed to the grave in Lloyd cemetery, on Sunday afternoon, by a large concourse of sorrowing friends. He was a young man of excellent character and noble impulses, and his sad and shocking death has caused a deep feeling of sympathy in this community, where he was well known and much respected.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—The following cases have been disposed of in the Court of Quarter Sessions up to Tuesday evening, the verdicts in the two last cases being rendered on Wednesday morning:

Com'th vs. Charles Kibler—Larceny. Nolle prosequi entered by District Attorney on the payment of costs by defendant.

Com'th vs. Amelia Noel—Adultery. Found guilty in manner and form as indicted.

Com'th vs. Peter Boyer—Adultery. Not guilty, and prosecutor to pay the costs.

Com'th vs. William Emigh—Assault and battery with intent to kill. Nolle prosequi entered on payment of costs by defendant.

Com'th vs. Adam Leiden—Selling liquor without license. Nolle prosequi entered.

Com'th vs. Adam Leiden—Selling liquor on Sunday. Found guilty as in manner and form indicted.

Com'th vs. Cerekeus Schnepf—Selling liquor on Sunday. Guilty.

Com'th vs. Cerekeus Schnepf—Selling liquor without license. Guilty.

Com'th vs. S. F. Williams—Larceny.—Guilty as in manner and form indicted.

Com'th vs. Sibley Richmond, colored, larceny. Not guilty.

LOCAL PRUNINGS AND PENCILINGS.—Next Monday week, June 21st, will be the longest day in the year.

"The American Star" will cast its refulgent rays on the first page of next week's *Freeman*.

A twenty-two inch trout was caught in the Juniata river, near Huntingdon, a few days ago.

The body of little Hail Reed, drowned near Saltsburg, Indiana county, some three weeks since, was found floating on the water near the place where he fell in.

We welcome to our columns the brief but well written letter of our new local correspondent, "Velo C. Pede." We hope he will come soon again and often.

The heaviest frost of the season visited us this (Wednesday) morning, but as it disappeared before the sun reached it, little or no damage has probably resulted.

A man named Wilson, employed as a freight conductor in the railroad yard at Altoona, was run over by a train of cars and almost instantly killed on Thursday last.

Jacob Clearwater, of Elmira, N. Y., was run over and terribly mangled by a train of cars at Milesburg, Centre county, on Wednesday morning, 2d inst. He lived only a few hours.

Mrs. Mary Amich, aged one hundred and seven years, died on Saturday, May 29th, in Monroe township, Bedford county. What mighty events have taken place during the lifetime of this old lady!

On Monday night of last week the extensive foundry of Harvey & Frederick, at Lock Haven, was almost entirely destroyed by fire, together with valuable patterns, etc. Loss over $40,000, insurance $28,000.

They had another incendiary fire in Altoona on Friday night last. The lumber yard of Mr. ——— Moore was set on fire and about eight hundred dollars worth of lumber was destroyed before it was discovered and subdued.

Dr. D. W. Zeigler will be in Ebensburg on a professional visit during next week, and may be found at his room at the Mountain House. Any work in the dental line he is fully competent to perform satisfactorily and at fair prices.

Mr. Casper McCarthy, while assisting in raising a barn in Cambria township, on Friday last, had one of his legs broken in consequence of a heavy piece of timber falling upon it. Dr. Lemmon attended to his injuries and he is now doing well.

Charles Wiberly, a coal miner, had one of his legs so badly crushed between two cars in a coal mine at Penn Station, on Monday of last week, that amputation had to be resorted to in order to save his life.—He now bids fair to recover.

At a meeting of the Republican County Committee, held at the Court House in this place on Monday last, Alex. Kennedy, Esq., of Johnstown, was chosen delegate to the Republican State Convention, and instructed to support John W. Geary for Governor.

There was a gathering of the Macs in our office on Tuesday. Two Macs brought greenbacks to the third Mac, and two other Macs, who had already done so, came along to witness the ceremony. May the tribe of Macs with greenbacks ever increase, multiply and prosper.

We are under obligations to Conductor Quartz for information relative to several items of local interest which appear this week and have heretofore appeared in our paper. Would that a few more of our friends would take such a lively interest in furnishing like information.

A report prevails here this (Wednesday) morning to the effect that five or six young men, heretofore considered respectable, were arrested in Altoona on Tuesday evening on suspicion of having caused the numerous incendiary fires in that city. One of them is said to have confessed. We withhold names.

A young man named Frank Adams, eldest son of our esteemed friend, Wm Adams, Esq., of Conemaugh station, had the misfortune to have his right hand severed from the arm on Monday last, but how the accident occurred we were unable to learn. Young Adams is an engineer on the P. R. R.

Cold and wet weather has been the rule and sunshine and warmth the exception during the past week. On Sunday night there was considerable frost, but we have not learned that it done any noticeable damage. Fires have not only been a luxury but a necessity in this sweet month of roses—balmy June, so called.

A man named Jeddie E. Lemoine was arrested in St. Louis, on Friday morning last, on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery of the Clearfield County National Bank, on the night of the 12th of May last, and has been brought back to Clearfield for trial. Lemoine had been engaged in the liquor business in St. Louis for some time past.

Attention is invited to the card of Messrs. Zahm & Son, in our paper to-day. They have just opened a mammoth stock of dry goods, groceries, notions etc., at their recently fitted up and handsome store room on High street, and customers may depend upon receiving their choice from a most beautiful and ample assortment at very moderate prices.

On Monday last, on motion of R. L. Johnston, Esq., Jacob Zimmerman, Esq., of Johnstown, was admitted to the practice of the legal profession in the several Courts of this county. Mr. Z. is an intelligent and energetic young man, and as he has been a close student and apt scholar he cannot fail to become a proficient and able lawyer.—We wish him abundant success in the practice of his profession.

Court has been in session here since Monday, and the number of attendants thus far has been more than up to the average. We do not know that the destruction of whisky has been more extensive than usual, but if so it must be borne in mind that the Republican County Committee was in session on Monday, and that the temperance champion failed to "make the riffle" as delegate to the Republican State Convention.

In compliance with request we announce the following persons as having drawn prizes at a Catholic Fair in Cameron's Bottom, Indiana county, May 27th: Bernard M'Meel, Pine tp., Indiana co., Sewing Machine; Jas. B. Graham, Buffington tp., Indiana county, Gent's Watch; Agnes A. Farrell, Carroll tp., Cambria co., Lady's Watch; John Byrne, same township, Colt Revolver; Henry S. Dumm, same township, Dulcimer.

We owe an apology to the young gentlemen composing the brass band connected with St. Francis' College, Loretto, for failing to acknowledge last week the compliment of a serenade given us during a recent visit of the band to our town. It would be base flattery to say that they are proficient musicians, but during the brief time they have been organized they have made wonderful progress, and play exceedingly well.

We had the pleasure of a visit, on Tuesday, from Mr. Enright, of Hollidaysburg, who is the patentee of a cook stove which is said to excel anything of the kind that has thus far been invented. He was here for the purpose of having them introduced into this market. Our young friend, Geo. W. Yeager, of Altoona, is a brother-in-law and we believe a partner of Mr. E. in the manufacture of this admirable stove. Our readers will, ere long, hear of its merits through our advertising columns.

The democratic convention of return judges of Bedford county met on Tuesday of last week and declared the following excellent ticket nominated, according to the Crawford county system: For Prothonotary, John P. Read; Sheriff, William Kisser; Treasurer, Hugh Moore; Commissioner, George Elder; Poor Director, Adam K. Pennyl; Auditor, Owen M'Girr; Coronor, J. B. Butts. The conferees of Bedford county were instructed to vote for J. W. Dickerson, Esq., for State Senator, and W. Schafer, Esq., for member of the House.

A young man named Henry Ehrenfelt and a boy named Richard McIntosh, were severely burned about the face and neck, on Friday evening last, in one of Dysert & Co.s' coal mines, below Lilly's Station, this county. The boy had made, what is called a "spit devil" on the bed of one of the coal trucks and set it on fire, and a spark from it communicated with some powder in a can, through a hole in the bottom, causing an explosion with the result stated. Neither of the parties were dangerously injured, but their escape may indeed be said to be a miraculous one.

A young lady named Bowers and a lad named Andrew Tuskey, while on their way to this place on Thursday last, were thrown from the horses they were riding near the residence of Mr. Henry O'Hara, in Munster township, the animals having taken fright from the sudden uprising of some young cattle by the roadside, and were both considerably injured. The young lady was cut in the head and somewhat bruised about the body, while the boy was very severely mutilated and disfigured in the face in consequence of his horse tramping upon him.—His life was for a time despaired of, but we believe he is now doing well. The young lady had a crock of apple butter and the lad had a bag of wool on his horse when the accident happened.

A well dressed stranger, apparently laboring under an attack of mania-a potu, either got off or was put off the western bound passenger train at Cresson, on Monday night last, and went to the Callan House, where he demanded liquor, but was refused, whereupon he left the house and proceeded down the road, and in the neighborhood of Lilly's Station, where he was run over by a freight train and literally cut to pieces, his head and one of his legs having been found a quarter of a mile distant from each other. As he remarked previous to leaving Cresson that he must go down Grant street, the presumption is that he was from Pittsburg, and a Masonic watch key upon his guard chain bore the name of J. L. Irvin.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.—The following Deeds and Assignments have been left for record at the office of James Griffin, Esq., Register, during the week ending June 7th:

M. J. Dunegan and wife to Walter B. Nutter—72 acres in Chest tp., Aug. 20, '68,..$250.

Conrad Yeager and wife to Walter B. Nutter—1 acre in Chest twp., Nov. 19, 1863,.. $12.

Wm. H. Seehler and wife to Walter B. Nutter—72 acres in Chest tp., Aug. 5, '68,..$150

Benj. Benshoof and wife to Jane Moucher—lot in Millville bor., May 28, 1868,.....$275.

M. M. Adams and wife to Daniel Slattery—3 acres and 15 perches in Washington township, Dec. 28, 1868,.....$225.

Geo. Huntley and wife to T. T. Spence—lot in Ebensburg borough, May 27, 1869,...$400.

John Early and wife to John Devlin—lot in Cambria borough, May 29, 1869,.....$540.

Geo. Dill and wife and Henry Dill and wife to John Champnor—lot and improvements in Millville borough, October 1, 1868,....$1,310.

S. Wharton and wife to S. M. Douglass—35 acres in Clearfield twp., June 13, 1865..$700.

Mary Hazard and others to Philip Rager—294 acres in Jackson twp., April 9, '69,..$225.

Jacob Emigh to Henry Walters—10 acres, 30 per., in Summerhill tp., July 4, '64, ..nominal.

John Roberts, Sheriff, to R. L. Johnston—lot in Summitville bor., July 2, 1856,....$195.

James Conrad and wife to Pa. R. R. Co.—lot and improvements at Lilly's Station, Washington township, April 14, 1869,.....$1,450.

Johnstown Mfg. Co. to Richard J. Potter—lot in Woodvale, April 27, 1869,.....$300.

Richard K. Berkeybile and wife to Isabella Sons—lot and improvements in Franklin borough, Aug. 17, 1862,.....$1,200.

John A. Blair, Sheriff, to Lewis Dunmire—277 acres in Jackson twp., Mar. 2, 1869,..$15.

Henry Custer and wife to Sam'l J. Custer—110 acres in Richland tp., Ap. 20, '67,..$1,200.

Clinton Allen and wife to Sam'l J. Custer—piece of land in Richland tp., Mar. 6, '69,..$10.

W. W. Harris and wife to Jos. Albaugh—lot in Jackson twp., April 3, 1869,.....$125.

Coleman Fisher, wife and Samuel W. Fisher to Francis Anna—421 acres and 80 acres in Allegheny township, Nov. 3, 1843,.....$96,25.

Jas. C. Fisher and others to Anthony Anna—78 acres and 56 perches in Cambria township, March 22, 1856,.....$195.87.

F. A. Shoemaker and wife to Charles Anna—31 acres and 140 perches in Carroll township, September 31, 1867,.....$117.

G. D. Byers and wife to Hannah Van Scoyoc—56 acres and improvements in White township, February 8, 1869,.....$2,800.

Mrs. Francis Diffenbaugh and husband to Thos. Brown—lot and improvements in Johnstown borough, March 4, 1869,.....$1,250.

Eliza C. Baird to John and Christian Warner—405 acres and 106 perches in Chest township, September 24, 1862,.....$1,000.

Jacob Kibler, wife and Adam Leiden to John Siberta—60 acres and 25 perches in Chest twp., May 12, 1869,.....$100.

Joseph Beringer and wife to Henry C. Kirkpatrick—8 acres and 76 perches in Carroll township, April 24, 1869.....$300.

Dr. Samuel M. Kern and wife to William Shorts 255 acres and 182 perches in Summerhill township, May 17, 1869.....$500.

Jacob Weaver and wife to John Mulholn—29 acres and 78 perches in Summerhill township, April 18, 1868.....$377.

James Myers, Sheriff, to John Orner—2 lots of ground in Summitville borough, April 4, 1867.....$85.

Robert Hughes and wife to John Westover—50 acres in Susquehanna township, April 16, 1869.....$300.

Samuel J. Horner and wife to Jesse Hoffman—1 lot in Conemaugh township, June 3, 1867.....$25.

Wm. Hoffman and Jesse Hoffman and wife to A. T. Rand—lot of ground in Conemaugh township, June 3, 1869.....$1050.

A NOVEL SCARECROW.—The ingenious owner of a corn field near town has erected a novel scarecrow in the shape of a miniature wind mill, which beats an old tin pan and keeps up such a constant racket that the crows are afraid to approach the field in quest of grain. If there was only some additional attachment to the wind mill which would inform passers-by that the best brands of flour, the choicest sugar cured hams, the purest teas, coffees and sugars, and the most abundant assortment of canned fruits, lemons, oranges, confections and notions generally, are sold, and sold exceedingly low, by M. L. Oatman, High street, Ebensburg, this novel contrivance would be a double benefactor of the human race. Since it don't impart this valuable information, however, we advise everybody to go to Oatman's and learn this important fact for himself or herself, as the case may be.

"The outward forms the inner man reveal,
We guess the pulp before we eat the peel."

Certain it is that a man's dress reveals much of his habits and character. A cleanly man, however poor, will never be slovenly in his dress, and on the other hand, a careless man, however rich, will never be a well-dressed man. It pays to dress well, there can be no doubt about that, and it is equally certain that the place to dress up at is Oak Hall, Philadelphia.

Local Correspondence.

JOHNSTOWN, June 7, 1869.

Friend Mac.—I might just repeat what I said last week about the weather. The week was characterized by storms and heavy rains, as heavy as ever fell in these diggings.

The members of the M. E. Church have raised funds and workmen are now engaged in completing the edifice. Formerly the chapel only was finished. Now the main audience room is nearly plastered, and will be frescoed in a few weeks in magnificent style. When completed this church will cost near eighty thousand dollars.

The German Catholic Church is progressing rapidly. A railroad track is laid across the old basin to the side of the church, on which brick and other material are conveyed. The German Lutheran church has the heavy roofing support timbers on, and the brick work will soon be finished.

On last Saturday evening, about the time that the "curfew tolls the knell of parting day," the fire bell of our city tolled an alarm of fire, and a grand rush was made to the scene of disaster, which was on the corner of Washington and Franklin streets, opposite the third ward school house. By some means a fire had broken out in the corner building owned by Eb. Smith, and rented as a grocery by Mr. Kennedy. Some say that it originated from an accident when drawing oil in the cellar. The fire was quenched before the steam engine got fired up, and but little damage was done beyond what the water did. This we believe is the first fire that has occurred since the fire bell was put up. Our city has escaped fires remarkably well.

It is rumored that Morris street is to be paved from the residence of David Dibert up to the toll-gate at Benshoof's old farm. This is a good idea, for it is in an awful condition just now, and needs paving.—Would it not be well to change the name of this street from Morris to Morrell street. The latter has done more for the property of this city than ever the former done, ten times over.

The citizens are still taking stock in the wildcat water, and every one who takes it seems *wildly* glad. In fact wildcat water is a great institution. It is brought five miles, from the base of Laural Hill, in metal pipes, one foot in diameter, and six feet under ground, to our city, and has seventy feet of a natural fall. It can be squirted from the nozzle of any hose, over any house, without any additional force. It is soft, and washes like snow water. It is pure and drinks like the fountains of *Helicon*.—It is cheap, and it can be put in any corner of the house. And, finally, it don't freeze in winter. Sich is wildcat water.

Preparations are already being made for the celebration of the Fourth of July, and we doubt not that the day will be generally remembered.

In the Literary Society, the other night, Daniel McLaughlin, Esq., read a splendid essay on the "Patriotism of Locality."

There were five interments in Sandy Vale Cemetery on last Saturday. ROB ROY.

ST. AUGUSTINE, June 7, 1869.

Dear Freeman—As there is no correspondent of your invaluable journal in this locality, I hope I will not be considered as intruding when I volunteer a few items for the perusal of your readers.

On Thursday last, 3d inst., we had a fine pic-nic in the grove of Dr. Krise, adjoining the village. The day was a pleasant one, and the people turned out early. Mass was celebrated in the Catholic church at 8 o'clock, a. m., after which the young boys and girls were formed in procession, headed by the band of the Y. M. C. A. of this place, and proceeded to the grove, where Messrs. Carle, McGough and McGuire were discoursing sweet music to the many pleasure seekers already assembled. Dancing was the order of the day and found numerous devotees.—The refreshment saloons were so abundantly supplied with good things that it was difficult to determine where to commence first. I must say that the young ladies who had charge of the refreshment department deserve the highest encomiums from all present for the efficient manner in which they performed their duties. Among many strange faces I noticed that of Mr. A. D. Criste, agent for the wholesale grocery house of Little & Baird, Pittsburgh. He is a clever gentleman and we shall be glad to greet him often in our midst.

On Saturday last Mr. Joseph Donahoe of this place, while returning from the woods with an axe on his shoulder, stepped on a log, and the log being slippery he fell across it, the blade of the axe coming in contact with his shoulder, inflicting a severe and painful but not dangerous wound.

As I may be intruding I will have done.

VELO C. PEDE.

LETTER FROM THE WEST.—We take the liberty of publishing the following extract from a private letter from a valued friend in the West, who was formerly a resident of Johnstown, and from whom we shall be glad to hear many times and oft in the future:

BETHALTO, ILL., June 3, 1869.

DEAR OLD FRIEND: * * * * * We are at present enjoying delightful weather.—The Spring, however, until within a few days past, has been cold and wet. We have had a number of storms this Spring. The last one, on Friday evening, 28th May, was accompanied by hail that destroyed whole fields of wheat, so that some farmers living two or three miles east of us are plowing it up and planting corn. With us the hail did not come down so thick, but it made up in size what it lacked in quantity. The hail stones were not round and smooth, but very rough and jagged, and were in all manner of shapes, measuring from one to TWELVE inches in circumference. "Wasn't that a big ice?" It is true, nevertheless.

Come out and take supper with us and we'll give you strawberries, for I don't suppose you have have any on the Alleghenies yet. They are a drug in the St. Louis market at five cents per quart, and as we are distant only one hour's ride from that city our prices do not vary much from the rates prevailing there.

Should Barnum visit your locality in search of curiosities please send him to Bethalto, for we have a real live one here in the shape of a Postmaster who persistently denies all relationship with President Grant. Hence he is considered one of the greatest of living curiosities. A good man and soldier who served three years in the army was turned out to give the curiosity a place.

I saw B—— B—— some two months ago in St. Louis. He is a locomotive engineer on the Pacific Rail Road.

Should you ever come West you must be sure to visit Bethalto. We will treat you in true "Sucker" style.

With best wishes for your welfare and happiness, I remain your friend, JOE H. GADD.

A GOOD MOVE.—Our artist friend, Mr. T. T. Spence, has put up his picture stand at the corner of High and Julian streets, so that all who are now or may hereafter be in attendance at Court may examine specimens of his work without first visiting his Gallery. Mr. S. tells us that the display of specimens at the point chosen has had the effect of inducing quite a number to call on him and have their pictures taken, and as he is an excellent artist and very moderate in his charges, we can see no reason why many more should not go and do likewise. Examine Mr. Spence's specimens and then visit his Gallery on Julian street (and secure a life-like picture to take home to your friends.

MORE INDUBITABLE PROOF.—Capt. JAS. GALLAGHER, Steamboat Captain, of Pittsburgh, Pa., writes: "The inventor of MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS is a benefactor to the human race. I was a victim to the worst form of Dyspepsia; my health failed to such a degree that the physicians pronounced me incurable. I had used all sorts of remedies, and even took a voyage to California, but nothing relieved me. The Bitters were finally recommended; I refused to use it; my friends insisted, and at last I yielded. I am thankful that I was induced to do so, for I am now as well, hale and strong as I was fifteen years ago."—Sold by druggists generally. Price one dollar per bottle.

THREE BRIDES AND THREE BUTTONS.—Three newly wedded ladies discovered some three days ago, that three vests belonging respectively to their three husbands lacked just three buttons each, and like three good wives they repaired, at three separate and distinct times, to the cheap and extensive cash store of H. A. Shoemaker & Co., where each selected, unknown to the others, three buttons of the same kind exactly. This somewhat singular coincidence may mean nothing, but this notice means that Shoemaker's store is the proper place to go when you want to buy anything from a bureau or a bedstead to a corn broom or a vest button, at the lowest cash rates.

FARMERS, ATTENTION!—Such of our agricultural friends as may be in town during the sitting of Court, and who may contemplate the purchase of a patent Mower and Reaper, should not fail to call and examine the celebrated Aetna machine, for the sale of which Mr. Geo. Huntley, has been appointed agent. It is certainly the very best Mower and Reaper manufactured, and no farmer should attempt to cultivate this mountainous soil without the aid of such a valuable auxiliary. Mr. Huntley sells them at manufacturer's prices.

WHAT A MAN.—"I'll sell you that entire suit for sixteen dollars," said J. J. Murphy of the Star Clothing Store, Clinton street, Johnstown, to a customer, the other day. "For sixty dollars," said the customer, amazed; "Why its not worth more than thirty. What a man you are." "I said sixteen dollars," thundered J. J. Murphy. "Oh," said the customer, "I'll give give you fifteen." "No, sixteen" said J. J. "Well, wrap it up."

BROKEN WINDOW.—Some thoughtless boys last week while swinging round the upright rod of an unfinished awning, tore it down, one piece striking a window and breaking a five dollar pane of glass, just opposite L. Cohen & Brother's New York Clothing Store, where one can buy good, cheap, neat, seasonable and fashionable clothing and gent's furnishing goods, sargosies, collars, suspenders and other FIXENS.

ALMOST A FIRE.—The alarm of fire on Saturday evening brought out the ladies, as well as the men, and it was no sooner quenched than they made a general rush to Leopold Mayer's Dry Goods Store, Opera House, Main street, Johnstown, to see his superb new goods, and they carried away more goods than are generally carried away at fires, but they paid for them. Of course Mr. Mayer let them fire away.

A RARE CHANCE.—Persons in attendance at Court, as well as all those who reside in and about our town, should not fail to avail themselves of the chance now afforded for buying all manner of any goods, notions, groceries, etc., at a great reduction in prices at the popular store of R. R. Davis who is anxious to close out his stock at cost and carriage previous to his removal further down town.

READER, if you have a mother, sister, wife or daughter at home whom you can make happier by taking with you a fine dress pattern of some kind, our advice is to go at once to the new store of A. G. Fry, on High street, three doors west of Centre street, and make your selections from one of the most extensive and beautiful assortments of goods ever offered at such low prices in this mountain village.

MURPHY & Co—Go to Murphy & Co., Houston House, Johnstown, for carpets, feathers, blankets, coverlets, dry goods, fancy goods, cloths, cassimeres, umbrellas, spring and summer goods, shawls, cloaks, etc. Go to Murphy & Co. for good goods, good bargains, good proprietors, good clerks, good sales and good attention; and when you buy a good deal, go home and you will feel good.

BUT ONE PRICE.—Leopold & Brother, Oak Hall Clothing Store, Main street, Johnstown, keep but one price on their goods. So, if you want a good suit of clothing and ask the price, you can know it when they speak. They sell cheap and durable goods and it is satisfactory to know that you will pay no more and no less than your neighbor for an article of the same quality. Try them.

BENTON & WAYNE do keep the best hardware and cutlery in Johnstown; but don't mistake the place, the second door from the corner of Main and Franklin streets. Mr. Benton has long been a mechanic and Mr Wayne has long been a salesman, and if they cannot select goods with respect to good quality and fair prices, we don't know who can. Try them.

AN ORDINANCE.—All persons are hereby forbidden to leave Ebensburg without first visiting the mammoth mercantile mart of V. S. Barker, on High street, and when once there it will become their duty, as we know it will be their pleasure, to buy one or more articles from the magnificent stock there offered for sale at unprecedentedly low prices.

KEEP COOL.—If you want to keep cool go to Frank W. Hay, on Washington street, and buy a water cooler, a refrigerator and an ice cream freezer—all of which things he keeps; then buy a dozen of hanging wire baskets and take home to your wife and children for ornamental use. Frank keeps everything by the gross, dozen or single.

THERE is no medicine prepared that has a reputation for excellence superior to that of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This article is looked upon by those who are not acquainted with it, as most patent medicines are, a mere clap trap to catch the simple. It is not in reality a PATENT medicine, but a genuine article, prepared by men who have an intimate acquaintance with medicine and the requirements of the system when laboring under disease. For Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, &c., it has no equal. We know of a number of persons who suffered for years with these complaints, until they were relieved by a trial of this remedy, and one person in particular, who suffered from Dyspepsia for ten years, desires us to state for the information of the public, that he has been entirely relieved and restored, he believes, by the use of this article alone.

The above is taken from the editorial columns of the "Dispatch," Erie, Pa., and speaks volumes.

"HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS" is entirely free from all Alcoholic admixture.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with PURE Santa Cruz Rum, orange, anise, etc., making a preparation of rare medicinal value. The Tonic is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some Alcoholic Stimulant is required. Principal Office, 631 Arch Street, Philad'a, Pa. Sold everywhere by Druggists and others. [my 20.]

THE hardware store of E. E. Locke, in Hollidaysburg, was burglarized of $200 or $300 worth of goods, on Monday night of last week. They false keyed the *lock* of the door and robbed *Locke* of the store of silver ware, fine cutlery and revolverr. It was a "Rape of the Lock" all round.

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM

ELASTIC STITCH FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES,

495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

730 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

POINTS OF EXCELLENCE.

Beauty and Elasticity of Stitch.

Perfection and Simplicity of Machinery.

Using both threads directly from the spools.

No fastening of seams by hand and no waste of thread.

Wide range of application without change of adjustment.

The seam retains its beauty and firmness after washing and ironing.

Besides doing all kinds of work done by other Sewing Machines, these Machines execute the most beautiful and permanent Embroidery and ornamental work.

THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS at all the fairs and exhibitions of the United States and Europe, have been awarded the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES, and the WORK DONE BY THEM, wherever exhibited in competition.

THE VERY HIGHEST PRIZE, THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, was conferred on the representative of the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES, at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867, thus attesting their great superiority over all other Sewing Machines. ☞For sale by C. T. ROBERTS, Ebensburg. [June 3, 1869.-1y.

HOW TO IMPROVE OUR SANITARY CONDITION.—A great cause of disease is improper food and hurried eating. In order to understand how to eat and how to conduct ourselves after eating, it is necessary that we should be acquainted, in some measure, with the process of nutrition. Many persons tumble their food precipitately into their mouths and swallow it without mastication, contrary to the express laws of nature. Food should undergo thorough mastication and salivation before it enters the duodenum and becomes mixed with the bile and pancreatic juices. This bile is there secreted by the liver. The chyme having undergone the changes adverted to, is urged, by the peristaltic motion of the intestines, onward through the alimentary canal. If the peristaltic motion be diminished, owing to the deficiency of bile, the progress of digestion is retarded and the bowels become constipated, and dyspepsia often follows. In such cases a thorough and active cathartic should be used to produce specific action, arousing the secretions and producing free bilious evacuations.—The best article for this purpose is Dr. Roback's Blood Pills, the use of which should be followed by Roback's Stomach Bitters, to give tone to the stomach and aid digestion. (my.20.1m.)

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE ADVERTISER, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, my20.-1y. Williamsburg, Kings Co., N.Y.

DIED.

McMULLIN.—In Allegheny township, on Friday morning, 4th instant, MARY ELEANOR, wife of Mr. F. C. McMullin, aged 43 years.

Mrs. McMullin was a most estimable lady, a sincere and devout christian, and as wife, mother and neighbor was kind, affectionate and eminently dutiful. She had been an invalid for about two years, having been afflicted with paralysis which rendered her speechless and to some extent affected her mind. She was greatly esteemed by a large circle of friends, who sincerely mourn her death. Her remains were interred at Loretto on Sunday. May her soul rest in peace.

LICENSE NOTICE.—The following petition for Tavern License has been filed in my office, and will be presented for the action of the Judges of our Court of Quarter Sessions at the coming Argument Court:

TAVERN LICENSE.—Francis A. Gibbons, Allegheny township.

J. K. HITE,
Ebensburg, June 10, 1869.-3t. Clerk.

STRAY COW.—Strayed from the residence of the subscriber in Cambria township, about one mile north of Ebensburg, on Thursday night, May 27th, a red and white spotted COW, small in stature and a stripper. Any information that will lead to her recovery will be thankfully received and properly rewarded by RICHARD B. DAVIS.

Cambria Tp., June 10, 1869.2t.*

GEO. C. K. ZAHM, ...JAS. B. ZAHM.

ZAHM & SON,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES

Usually Kept in a Country Store.

WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS!

STORE ON MAIN STREET,

Next Door to the Post Office,

June 10, 1869. EBENSBURG, PA.

J. M. MONTGOMERY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

WHOLESALE DEALER AND RECEIVER OF

FLOUR AND PRODUCE,

No. 6 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Consignments of PRODUCE solicited.

PITTSBURGH REFERENCES.—Hart, Caughey & Co., Bankers, Arbuckles & Co., Wholesale Grocers, C. H. Love & Bro., Dry Goods Merchants, W. D. Cooper & Brother, Wholesale Grocers, Reymer Brothers, Confectioners.

☞Circulars with Brands and Prices sent to dealers. [May 13, 1869.-6m.7.

1869, A NEW THING, A BIG THING, 1869.

And a GOOD THING in EBENSBURG.

ROYALTY SUPERCEDED!

The "House of Tudor" Surrendered TO THE SMALL FRY!

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

New Inducements!

{High Prices!} {Low Prices!}

A. G. FRY

Has taken possession of the rooms on High Street, (three doors from Centre Street,) recently occupied by R. H. Tudor, into which he has just introduced a mammoth assortment of

DRY & DRESS GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

consisting of everything and much more than any dealer in this "neck of timber" has ever pretended to keep, and every article of which will be

SOLD VERY CHEAP FOR CASH!

OR IN EXCHANGE FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

NO DEALER KEEPS BETTER GOODS!
NO DEALER KEEPS MORE GOODS!
NO DEALER SELLS CHEAPER!
NO DEALER SELLS MORE!

TRY FRY! TRY, FRY!! TRY FRY!!!
Buy from Fry! Buy from Fry!!

TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY the finest Dress Goods at the fairest prices.

TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY Muslins, Checks, Ginghams, Tickings, Shirtings, Denims, Drills, Jeans, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Delaines, Lawns, Prints, &c., &c., and wish to get the full worth of your money.

TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY Boots and Shoes for Men's, Ladies' and Children's wear, unexcelled in quality and nowhere undersold in prices.

TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., of the handsomest styles at the lowest figures.

TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY Hams, Sides, Shoulders, Mess Pork, Fish, Salt, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Soaps, Candles, Spices, or anything else in that line.

TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY anything and everything worth buying, and be sure that

A SISTER OF CHARITY.

A strange and unusual spectacle was presented to the passers-by in London on the 10th of April. It was a funeral—no uncommon sight in this teeming city! Yet this one was exceptional. A white hearse with white plumes. Carriages full of persons with white caps or white veils. Cabs crammed with people, and following the mournful procession, for many a weary mile, a large but orderly crowd of men and women, their faces set in sorrowful efforts to keep down the rising sob, but steadily marching on under the burning sun of that truly summer's day, untill the gates of the Kensal Green Cemetery were reached. And then the procession of white veiled women formed in twos and twos, and the wail of both men and women burst forth uncontrollably until the officiating clergy themselves broke down, and for a time nothing was heard but groans and sobs and tears. "And who was this?" asked a Protestant friend, "Whose death has caused such a sensation in this busy, money-loving city of ours? Why, all these men must have given up their day's work to come?" "Who can it be?" was repeated from every mouth. Reader, we can answer the question. It was an humble Sister of Charity, one whom the world knew not, whom the rich probably often passed with a smile of scorn, as they brushed by her on her errands of charity, one whose very name was unknown to those who loved her best, save that one which her deeds have engraved in the hearts of men: "Sister Stephanie." For days before all was over, sobbing women and little children and hard-featured men would hang round the Convent door, and eagerly ask of any one who came forth: "How is the Sister to-day?" and when the answer was unfavorable, rugged hands passed roughly across streaming eyes, and the crowd dispersed with slow and saddened steps. And then the end came. So sweetly, so peacefully, that those dearest to her could not tell the moment when the pure spirit went home; without a moment's struggle, with the last words of the Absolution sounding through the stillness of the dying chamber and the faint response, "Thank you," still echoing in the ear of the loving Superior whose hand she held, and who had watched over her day and night as only mothers can. And there, robed in her simple Sister's dress, she lay; and in her hand fresh, sweet flowers; and round that inanimate form, from early morning till late at night, the poor crowded, kneeling, sobbing, and praying. Each had some story to tell of her loving care. How this one had been saved both body and soul; how the other had been rescued from lingering sickness; how the third would have starved but for help by her timely given; how the fourth would have yielded to temptation but for her kind, earnest words; and so the theme was taken up and repeated by one tearful face after the other. Now what was the secret of this humble woman's power? Simple in character, in word and deed, how is it she had such influence? The answer may be found in one word: *Love*. She loved God with all her heart, and this love extended itself to all around her in a thousand ramifications which the ingenuity of charity alone can teach. She was likewise so *thorough* in her work, and with such a detestation of everything that savored of humbug or unreality. Whatever her hand found to do, she did it with all her might, as in the sight of God; an example which all may follow who will seek the same means, and strive to attain a like simple and earnest spirit. It was a significant fact that, whereas hundreds of grand funerals, with all the trappings of woe, passed unnoticed that week through our crowded streets, this one alone, escorted by those "patrons of our souls, the poor," as St. Ambrose calls them, attracted the notice and sympathy of people of all classes and shades of opinion. "Yet, when we first came to London, they spat at us!" quietly remarked a Sister to whom we were speaking of this funeral. May we not look upon this change of feeling as an indication, not only of the greater liberality shown to our co-religionists, but of the way in which the Sisters' work had told upon the masses in our great cities?—*London Tablet.*

A SUBSTITUTE FOR CARPET.—Here is a recipe for making carpet which we hope some one will test, and give us the benefit of his or her opinion:—Save all your old newspapers and when you get enough for the purpose make a paste same as for putting on the wall, and lay them down one by one, pasting them, till your floor is covered, then let it dry; then lay down another in the same way. When again dry get some wall paper of suitable color and paste all over it. When dry go over it with a good coat of varnish, and you will have a nice covering for your floor, which will wear as long as a carpet and look as well as oil cloth. This is a cheap method of covering bedroom floors and other rooms which are not much used. When required to be cleanse wipe off with a wet cloth.

CUT OFF THE LEAVES.—Almost every one who has had any experience in gardening knows the importance of pruning newly planted trees. But in transplanting cabbages, beets, tomatoes, and similar vegetables, few ever think of taking off any of the leaves, an operation fully as important as the reduction of the branches of an apple or pear tree. Let every one who is about setting out any of the succulent plants try the cutting off the larger leaves, and we think they will never omit it again.—*Hearth and Home.*

TO KEEP THE BUGS AWAY.—Protect your melon, squash, and cucumber vines thus: Take sticks four inches long and one half inch in diameter—pine is best.—Wrap one inch of one end in a piece of cotton or linen. Dip this in turpentine, and stick one or two in each hill, leaving only the wrapped part above ground. The odor of the turpentine does the business. "I have tried this for four years," says a correspondent of an exchange paper, "with uniform success."

STRAWBERRY WINE.—According to the *Practical Farmer*, three quarts of strawberries make one quart of juice. Add three quarts of water and three pounds of sugar. Use a clean sweet cask, and leave the bung out for fermentation. When this subsides, close tight, and the wine is ready for use. "It will keep ten years and more if it can be secured from depredation, which, on account of attractive qualities has been found a very difficult undertaking."

THE CUNNING OF THE FOX.—A hunter, who was one morning keeping watch in the forest, saw a fox cautiously making his approach toward the stump of an old tree. When sufficiently near, he took a high and determined jump on the top of it, and, after looking round a while, hopped to the ground again. After Reynard had repeated this knightly exercise several times, he went his way, but presently returned to the spot, bearing a pretty heavy piece of dry oak in his mouth, and thus burdened, and as it would seem for the purpose of testing his vaulting powers, he renewed his leaps on to the stump. After a time, however, and when he found that, weighted as he was, he could make the ascent with facility, he desisted from further efforts, dropped the piece of wood from his mouth, and coiling himself upon the top of the stump, remained motionless as if dead. At the approach of evening an old sow and her progeny, five or six in number, issued from a neighboring thicket, and pursuing their usual track, passed near the stump in question. Two of her sucklings, followed somewhat behind the rest, and just as they neared his ambush, Michael, with the rapidity of thought, darted down from his perch upon one of them, and in the twinkling of an eye bore it in triumph on to the fastness he had so providentially prepared beforehand. Confounded at the shrieks of her offspring, the old sow returned in fury to the spot, and until late in the night made repeated desperate attempts to storm the murderer's stronghold; but the fox took the matter coolly, and devoured the pig under the very nose of its mother. —*Naturalist in Norway.*

RECENTLY at Lockport, N. Y., the seat of a juryman absent from the Supreme Court, was taken possession of by a dog. The Judge, addressing one of the counsel, said, "You see, Mr. Lanning, that the jurymen's seats are all occupied. Are you ready to proceed?" The lawyer raised his glasses to his eyes, and after a brief survey of the jury-box, made the witty reply: "Your Honor, that fellow might do for a Judge, but I should hate to trust him for a juryman."

THE highest mine in the world is reported to be the Potosi silver mine, in the Andes of Peru, which is 11,375 feet above the level of the sea. The deepest mine is the new Salz Work, a salt mine in Westphalia, which is 2,050 feet below the surface of the ocean. It is further asserted that the average depth of the coal mines of Great Britain greatly exceeds that of a like number of any other kind of mines in the world.

WANAMAKER AND BROWN

Clothing

6th & Market Sts

OAK HALL

PHILADELPHIA.

Samples sent by mail when written for.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL KINDS. ALSO,

BAGGAGE BARROWS,

WAREHOUSE TRUCKS,

COPYING PRESSES,

Improved Money Drawers, &c.

FAIRBANK, MORSE & CO.,

102 Second Avenue,

Near Wood Street, PITTSBURGH.

SCALES REPAIRED PROMPTLY. (ap 8.3m.)

SECURE THE SHADOW ERE *THE SUBSTANCE FADES!*

SPENCE'S NEW

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

Is now in perfect order for executing Pictures in every style of the art. Photographs of life like accuracy, ranging from the smallest card picture to the largest size for framing, taken in any weather, and warranted to give satisfaction Particular attention paid to children's pictures. Frames of all kinds for sale cheap. Frames of any kind not on hand will be ordered when desired. Instructions in the art on liberal terms.

☞ Gallery on Julian street, 3 doors north of Town Hall. T. T. SPENCE.

Ebensburg, Oct. 8, 1868. Photographer.

W. F. ALTFATHER,

MANUFACTURER

And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS,

PLUG AND FIN CUT

Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,

Snuff, Pipes, Snuff Boxes & Cigar Cases.

AT THE SIGN OF THE INDIAN,

MAIN STREET, - - - JOHNSTOWN.

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!!—

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell the Farm on which he resides, in Allegheny twp., Cambria county. The Farm contains 145 Acres (90 cleared) and the improvements are ample and in good order. Fair terms and Indisputable title. Possession given 1st April. A. WALTERS.

Feb. 4, 1869.-tf. Loretto P. O.

1869. SPRING TRADE. 1869.

I am now prepared to offer

SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS

TO CASH PURCHASERS OF

TIN, SHEET-IRON & COPPER WARE

EITHER AT

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

My stock consists in part of every variety of

Tin, Sheet-Iron,

COPPER AND BRASS WARES,

ENAMELLED AND PLAIN

SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS, &c.,

COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, OIL CANS, HOUSEFURNISHING HARDWARE OF EVERY KIND.

Spear's Anti-Dust

HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,

EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES,

NOBLE, TRIUMPH AND PARLOR COOKING STOVES,

And any Cooking Stove desired I will get when ordered at manufacturer's prices.—Odd Stove Plates and Grates, &c., for repairs, on hand for the Stoves I sell; others will be ordered when wanted. Particular attention given to

Spouting, Valleys and Conductors,

all of which will be made out of best materials and put up by competent workmen.

Lamp Burners, Wick and Chimneys

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

I would call particular attention to the Light House Burner, with Glass Cone, for giving more light than any other in use. Also, the Paragon Burner, for Crude Oil.

SPENCER'S SIFTER!

It recommends itself.

SUGAR KETTLES AND CAULDRONS

of all sizes constantly on hand.

Special attention given to

Jobbing in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron.

at lowest possible rates.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS' LISTS now ready, and will be sent on application by mail or in person.

Hoping to see all my old customers and many new ones this Spring, I return my most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage I have already received, and will endeavor to please all who may call, whether they buy or not.

FRANCIS W. HAY.

Johnstown, March 7, 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

TO CASH BUYERS!

AT THE EBENSBURG

HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. My stock will consist, in part, of *Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves*, of the most popular kinds; *Tinware* of every description, of my own manufacture; *Hardware* of all kind, such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Table Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Pen and Pocket Knives in great variety, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Boring Machines, Augers, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax Bristles, Clothes Wringers, Grind Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Cast Steel, Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, &c., Odd Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps and Tubing; *Harness and Saddlery Ware* of all kind; *Wooden and Willow Ware* in great variety; Carbon Oil and Oil Lamps, Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Glasswave, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

such as Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Fish, Hominy, Crackers, Rice and Pearl Barley; Soaps, Candles; TOBACCO and CIGARS; Paint, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Dusting, Varnish, Stove, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed Cords and Manilla Ropes, and many other articles at the lowest rates for CASH.

☞ *House Spouting* made, painted and put up at low rates for *cash*. A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware wholesale. GEO. HUNTLEY

Ebensburg, Feb. 28, 1867.-tf.

GEORGE W. YEAGER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HEATING AND COOK STOVES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE

OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE,

And GENERAL JOBBER in SPOUTING

and all other work in his line.

Virginia Street, near Caroline Street,

ALTOONA, PA.

The only dealer in the city having the right to sell the renowned "BARLEY SHEAF" COOK STOVE, the most perfect, complete and satisfactory Stove ever introduced to the public.

STOCK IMMENSE. - PRICES LOW.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

A. D. CRISTE,

WITH

LITTLE & BAIRD,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

112 & 114 SECOND AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. Their introduction into this country from Germany occurred in

1825.

THEY CURED YOUR

FATHERS AND MOTHERS,

And will cure you and your children. They are entirely different from the many preparations now in the country called Bitters or Tonics. They are so tavern preparations or combination, or anything like one; but good, honest, reliable medicines. They are

The greatest known remedies for

Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA,

Nervous Debility,

JAUNDICE,

Diseases of the Kidneys,

ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN,

and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

All these indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs, combined with impure blood.

Hoofland's German Bitters

is entirely vegetable, and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

Hoofland's German Tonic

is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc. *It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, these being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are mere decoctions of rum in some form. The TONIC is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is a pleasure to take it, while its life-giving, exhilarating, and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.*

DEBILITY.

There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic in cases of Debility. They impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, strengthen the appetite, cause an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomach to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge from the eye, imparta bloom to the cheek, and change the patient from a short-breathed, emaciated, weak, and nervous invalid, to a full-faced, stout, and vigorous person.

Weak and Delicate Children are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are Family Medicines. They can be administered with perfect safety to a child three months old, the most delicate female, or a man of ninety.

These Remedies are the best

Blood Purifiers

ever known, and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure; keep your *Liver in order; keep* your digestive organs *in a sound, healthy* condition, by the use *of these remedies,* and no disease will *ever assail you. The best men in the country recommend them. If years of honest reputation go for anything you may try these preparations.*

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action, to the system.

Yours truly,

GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

I consider Hoofland's German Bitters a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

JAMES THOMPSON.

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D.,

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—*I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.*

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD,

Eighth, below Coates street.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. The genuine have the signature of C. M. Jackson on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Price of the Bitters, $1 00 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for $5 00.

Price of the Tonic, $1 50 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for $7 50.

The tonic is put up in quart bottles.

Recollect that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggists to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. *These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the*

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia

CHAS. M. EVANS,

Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

☞ For Sale by R. J. LLOYD, Druggist, Ebensburg, Pa. [oct.22-1y.

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

For sale by R. J. LLOYD, Agent, Ebensburg.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has any thing won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in no wise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the agueridden districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

REESE J. LLOYD, AGENT, EBENSBURG, PA.

JOHN CROUSE,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES

AND LIQUORS.

BEST BRANDS OF BRANDY, WHISKY, IRISH WHISKY, GIN, &c., &c.

The very best qualities of Liquors, Wines, &c., for Medical purposes. Prices LOW.

☞ Hotel and Saloon keepers will do well to give me a call at my store on Canal street, in building formerly occupied by T. G. Stewart & Co, Johnstown, Aug. 27, 1868. tf.

ST. JAMES' HOTEL,

(Conducted on the European Plan,)

405 & 407 LIBERTY STREET, OPPOSITE THE UNION DEPOT, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES K. LANAHAN, - - - Proprietor.

This House is newly built and splendidly furnished, and convenient to all the Railroads coming into the city. The Restaurant connected with this Hotel open at all hours of the day and night. [oct.17.-1y.

PITTSBURGH STAR,

No. 429 Liberty Street.

OPPOSITE UNION PASSENGER DEPOT,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

[je.11.-1y.] FELIX HENLY, Prop'r.

UNION HOUSE,

EBENSBURG, PA., JEROME A. PLOTT, Propietor, spares no pains to render this hotel worthy of a continuation of the liberal patronage it has heretofore received. His table will always be furnished with the best the market affords; his bar with the best of liquors.—His stable is large, and will be attended by an attentive and obliging hostler. Jan 30, 1868.-tf.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, EBENSBURG.

R. P. LINTON & CO., Prop'rs.

The TABLE is always supplied with the choicest delicacies; the BAR is supplied with choice liquors, and the STABLE attended by carefnl hostlers. Transient visitors accommodated and boarders taken by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms. feb21

M. L. OATMAN,

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Is the sole owner of the Right to Manufacture and sell

THE UNEQUALLED

METROPOLITAN OIL!!

L. L. LANGSTROTH'S

PATENT MOVABLE COMB BEE HIVE!

PRONOUNCED THE BEST EVER YET introduced in this County or State. Any person buying a family right can have their Bees transferred from an old box to a new one. In every instance in which this has been done the result has been entirely satisfactory, and the first take of honey has invariably paid all expenses, and frequently exceeded them. Proof of the superior merits of this invention will be found in the testimony of every man who has given it a trial, and among the number are the gentlemen named below, and their experience should induce every one interested in Bees to

BUY A FAMILY RIGHT!

Henry C. Kirkpatrick, of Carroll township, took 106 pounds of surplus honey from two hives, which he sold at 35 cents per pound.

Adam Deitrich, of Carroll township, took from two hives 100 pounds of surplus honey.

James Kirkpatrick, of Chest township, took 60 pounds of surplus honey from one hive.

Jacob Kirkpatrick, of Chest township, obtained 72 pounds of surplus honey from one hive, worth not less than $21, and the right cost him only $5.

Peter Campbell from one hive obtained 36 pounds of surplus honey at one time

☞ Quite a number of similar statements, authenticated by some of the best citizens of Cambria county, could be obtained in proof of the superior merits of Langstroth's Patent Movable Comb Bee Hive.

Persons wishing to purchase family rights should call on or address

PETER CAMPBELL,

Nov. 5, 1868.-tf. Carrolltown, Pa.

Johnstown and Ebensburg

MARBLE WORKS!

Having again taken charge of the branch Marble Works at Ebensburg, which he will operate in connection with his extensive establishment at Johnstown, the subscriber adopts this method of informing the citizens of Cambria county, that he keeps a constant supply of the best

ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE,

which he is prepared at stated times in Ebensburg and at all times in Johnstown, to manufacture to order, either as MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, MANTLES, TABLE or BUREAU TOPS, in as workmanlike manner and at as low prices as like work can be put up in any of the cities. Having in my employ a full force of experienced and skillful workmen, I do not promise too much when I say that I can furnish any of the above articles on short notice, at the lowest prevailing prices, and in a style of finish which cannot be excelled by any other manufacturer in the State.

A large stock of GRINDSTONES on hand and for sale cheap.

Prompt attention paid to orders from a distance and work put up wherever desired, or delivered at any point named.

JOHN PARKE.

Johnstown, June 4, 1868. tf.

REVERE THE MEMORY OF *FRIENDS DEPARTED!*

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, &c.

The subscriber still continues to manufacture of the best material and in the most workmanlike manner, at the

Loretto Marble Works,

all kind of MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES, as well as TABLE and BUREAU TOPS, and all other work in his line. None but the best American and Italian Marble used, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed to all cases at prices as low as like work can be obtained in the cities or elsewhere. Call and see specimens and judge for yourselves as to the merits cheapness of my work.

JAMES WILKINSON.

Loretto, March 12, 1868.1y.

ANDREW MOSES,

Clinton Street, Johnstown, Pa.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

SUPPEE'S BUILDING, CLINTON ST., JOHNSTOWN,

HAS just received his fall and winter stock of fine French, London and American CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS and a full assortment of Gent's FURNISHING Goods.

Mr. Moses has been for eight years cutter at Wood, Morrell & Co.'s establishment, and now desires to inform his friends and the public generally that he has commenced business in Suppee's building, on Clinton street, with a stock of goods adapted to the fall and winter, which he is prepared to make up in the latest styles and at moderate prices for cash, hoping by attention to business to merit a share of public patronage, and maintain that success which has heretofore attended his efforts in producing good fitting garments. Give him a call.

Johnstown, Sept. 2, 1868.-tf.

FOREIGN SHIPPING

AND

EXCHANGE OFFICE.

WE ARE NOW SELLING EXCHANGE,

AT NEW YORK RATES, ON

England,	Ireland,	Scotland,
Wales,	Germany,	Prussia,
Austria,	Bavaria,	Wurtemberg,
Baden,	Hessen,	Saxony,
Hanover,	Belgium,	Switzerland,
Holland,	Norway and	France.

And Tickets to and from any Port in

England,	Ireland,	Scotland,
Germany,	France,	California,
New South Wales or		Australia.

KERR & CO.

Altoona, Pa., Jan. 31, 1867.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT REMOVED.—The subscriber would respectfully announce to his customers and the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity generally, that he has removed to the new building on Centre street, opposite the Mountain House and adjoining the law office of Geo. M. Reade, Esq., and is now not only prepared to manufacture all goods which may be brought to him, but is supplied with a fine line of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., which he will make to order in the best style and at the lowest prices. Feeling confident of giving entire satisfaction, I hope for an increased patronage in my new location. D. J. EVANS.

Ebensburg, Jan. 14, 1869.-tf.

A WORD FROM JOHNSTOWN!

JOHN J. MURPHY & CO.,

Have constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of seasonable

Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Groceries,

and a general variety of NOTIONS, &c.—Their stock consists of almost every article usually kept in a retail store, all of which have been selected with care and are offered at prices which cannot fail to prove satisfactory. Call and examine for yourselves.

Feb. 28, 1867.-tf. $8*

A. C. DIBERT,

WITH

BOKER & BROTHERS,

Manufacturers, and Wholesale Dealers in

CITY AND EASTERN MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 432 MARKET STREET,

Below Fifth, South Side, - *PHILAD A.*

PETER SIDES,

WITH

HICKMAN, HOLL & CO.,

WHOLESALE TOBACCO DEALERS,

S. E. Corner Third and Market Sts.,

Jan. 22, 1868. *PHILADELPHIA.*

The Cambria Freeman

WILL BE PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

At Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa.

At the following rates, payable within three months from date of subscribing:

One copy, one year,	$2 00
One copy, six months,	1 00
One copy, three months,	50

Those who fail to pay their subscription until after the expiration of six months will be charged at the rate of $2.50 per year, and those who fail to pay until after the expiration of twelve months will be charged at the rate of $3.00 per year.

Twelve numbers constitute a quarter, twenty five, six months; and fifty numbers one year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, 12 lines, one insertion, $1 00

Each subsequent insertion, 25

Auditor's Notices, each, 2 50

Administrators' Notices, each, 2 50

Executors' Notices, each, 2 50

Estray Notices, each 1 00

	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr
1 square, 12 lines,	$ 2 50	$ 4 00	$ 6 00
2 squares, 24 lines,	5 00	8 00	12 00
3 squares, 36 lines,	7 00	10 00	15 00
Quarter column,	9 50	14 00	22 00
Third column,	11 00	16 00	28 00
Half column,	14 00	28 00	35 00
One Column,	25 00	35 00	60 00

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 8 lines, with paper, $ 6

Obituary Notices, over six lines, ten cents per line.

Special and business Notices eight cents per line for first insertion, and four cents for each subsequent insertion.

Resolutions of Societies, or communications of a personal nature must be paid for as advertisements.

JOB PRINTING.

We have made arrangements by which we can do or have done all kinds of plain and fancy Job Printing, such as Books, Pamphets, Show Cards, Bill and Letter Heads, Handbills, Circulars, &c., in the best style of the art and at the most moderate prices. Also, all kinds of Ruling, Blank Books, Book Binding, &c., executed here as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest.

M. L. OATMAN,

DEALER IN

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

CONSISTING OF

Double Extra Family Flour

GRAIN, FEED,

BACON, SALT, FISH

FRESH VEGETABLES,

ALL KINDS OF FRUITS

SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES,

SYRUPS, MOLASSES, CHEESE, &c.

Also, a large stock of the

Bee Brands of Cigars and Tobacco

STORE ON HIGH STREET.

Four Doors East of Crawford's Hotel

Ebensburg, Pa.

EBENSBURG FOUNDRY

AGAIN IN FULL BLAST!

NEW FIRM, NEW BUILDINGS, &c.

HAVING purchased the well known EBENSBURG FOUNDRY from Mr. Reese Glass, and rebuilt and enlarged it almost entirely, besides refitting it with new machinery, the subscribers are now prepared to furnish *COOK, PARLOR & HEATING STOVES* of the latest and most approved patterns, THRESHING MACHINES, MILL CASTING, ROSE and WATER WHEELS of every description, IRON FENCING, PLOUGHS and PLOUGH CASTINGS, and in fact every manner of articles manufactured at a first class Foundry. Job Work of all kind attended to promptly and done cheaply.

The special attention of Farmers is invited to two newly patented PLOUGHS which we possess the sole right to manufacture and sell in this county, and which are admitted to be the best ever introduced to the public.

Believing ourselves capable of performing any work in our line in the most satisfactory manner, and knowing that we can do work at LOWER PRICES than have been charged in this community heretofore we confidently hope that we will be found worthy of liberal patronage.

Fair reductions made to wholesale dealers.

☞ The highest prices paid in cash for old metal, or castings given in exchange.

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE. CONVERY, VINTON & CO.

Ebensburg, Sept. 2, 1868.

CHAIR MANUFACTORY.

WM. P. PATTON

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

ALL KINDS OF CHAIRS

such as common Windsor Chairs, Fruit Back Chairs, Vienna Chairs, Rustic Chairs, Rush Backed Chairs, Sociable Chairs,

Cane Seat Chairs,

ROCKING CHAIRS, OF EVERY STYLE,

SPRING SEAT CHAIRS

Settees, Lounges, &c., &c.

CABINET FURNITURE

of every description and of latest *STYLES, WITH PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.*

Tastes of all.

Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a liberal share of public patronage. Clinton Street, Johnstown Cambria Co. Pa. [Jan. 31, 1867

JOHN GAY. WM. WELSH.

GAY & WELSH,

Successors to Gay & Painter,

WHOLESALE

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

FLOUR, PRODUCE, FISH, SALT, CANDLES, BON OILS, &c., &c.,

862 LIBERTY STREET, - PITTSBURGH.

WHOLESALE

JANNEY & ANDREWS,

123 Market St.

PHILADA

GROCERS

GOOD, BETTER, BEST.—The best and cheapest Tobacco and Cigars in use are at M. L. Oatman's. Go and see.